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MONDAY, February 4, 1771.

LAST Monday Capt. Griſte arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth, which he left ſo late as the 25th of December; from the Prints bro't by him, we have among other Articles, the following intereſting

SPEECH of Lord C--h-m.

LONDON, December 6.

HE who has Ears to hear, let him hear. He who regards the Honour and Safety of his Country, let him attend.

THE Duke of Richmond having on the 22d of laſt month, moved that an Addreſs might be preſented to the King, that his Majeſty might give orders for laying before the Houſe, all letters and papers received by the Miniſtry, between the 12th of September 1769, and the 12th of September, 1770, and this being oppoſed by the Miniſtry upon the ground of the impropriety of it, while the matter in queſtion was the ſubject of a negociation with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador; and that infinite regard and tenderneſs ought to be ſhewn to the delicacy of the Spaniſh Honour, and the punctilios of that Court. And Lord Hil——gh having ſpoken in a very exalted tone on the occaſion, the Earl of Ch—h-m roſe up and ſpoke as follows:

My LORDS,

I riſe to give my hearty aſſent to the motion made by the noble Duke; by his Grace's favour, I have been permitted to ſee it before it was offered to the Houſe. I have fully conſidered the neceſſity of obtaining from the King's ſervants a communication of the papers deſcribed in the motion, and I am perſuaded that the alarming ſtate of facts, as well as the ſtrength of reaſoning, with which the noble Duke has urged, and inforced that neceſſity, muſt have been powerfully felt by your Lordſhips; what I mean to ſay, upon this occaſion, may ſeem perhaps to extend beyond the limits of the motion before us. But I flatter myſelf, my Lords, that if I am honoured with your attention, it will appear that the meaning and object of this queſtion are naturally connected with conſiderations of the moſt extenſive national importance. For entering into ſuch conſiderations, no ſeaſon is improper; no occaſion ſhould be neglected. Something muſt be done, my Lords, and immediately, to ſave an injured, inſulted, undone country. If not to ſave the State, my Lords, at leaſt to mark out, and drag to public juſtice thoſe ſervants of the Crown, by whoſe ignorance, neglect, or treachery, this once great, once flouriſhing people, are reduced to a condition as deplorable at home, as it is deſpicable abroad. Examples are wanted, my Lords, and ſhould be given to the world for the inſtruction of future times, even though they be uſeleſs to ourſelves. I do not mean, my Lords, nor is it intended by the motion, to impede, or embarraſs a negociation, which we have been told is now in a proſperous train, and promiſes a happy concluſion.

In the diſtreſs and weakneſs of this country, my Lords, and conſcious as the Miniſtry ought to be how much they have contributed to that diſtreſs and weakneſs, I think a tone of modeſty, of ſubmiſſion, of humility, would become them better; *quædam cauſæ modeſtiam deſiderant.* Before this country they ſtand as the greateſt criminals. Such I ſhall prove them to be; for I do not doubt of proving to your Lordſhips ſatisfaction, that ſince they have been entruſted with the conduct of the King's affairs, they have done every thing that they ought not to have done, and hardly any thing that they ought to have done. The noble Lord talks of Spaniſh punctilios in the lofty ſtyle and idiom of a Spaniard. We are to be wonderfully tender of the Spaniſh point of Honour, as if *they* had been the complainants, as if *they* had received the injury. I think he would have done better to have told us, what care had been taken of the Engliſh honour. My Lords, I am well acquainted with the character of that nation, at leaſt as far as it is repreſented by their Court and Miniſtry, and ſhould think this country diſhonoured by a compariſon of the Engliſh good faith with the punctilios of a Spaniard. My Lords, the Engliſh are a candid, an ingenuous people; the Spaniards are as mean, & crafty, as they are proud & inſolent. The integrity of the Engliſh merchant, the generous ſpirit of our naval and military officers, would be degraded by a compariſon with *their* merchants, or officers. With their Miniſters I have often been obliged to negotiate, and never met with an inſtance of candor, or dignity, in their proceedings; nothing but low cunning, trick, and artifice; after a long experience of their want of candor, and good faith, I found myſelf compelled to talk to them in a peremptory, deciſive language. On this principle I ſubmitted my advice to a trembling council for an immediate declaration of a war with Spain. Your Lordſhips well know what were the conſequences of not following that advice. Since, however, for reaſons unknown to me, it has been thought adviſeable to negotiate with the Court of Spain, I ſhould have conceived that the great and ſingle object of ſuch a negociation, would have been, to have obtained compleat ſatisfaction for the injury done to the Crown, and people of England. But, if I underſtand the noble Lord, the only object of the preſent negociation is to find a ſalvo for the punctilious honour of the Spaniards. The abſurdity of ſuch an idea, is of itſelf unſupportable. But, my Lords, I object to our negotiating at all, in our preſent circumſtances. We are not in that ſituation, in which a great, and powerful nation is permitted to negotiate. A foreign power has forcibly robbed his Majeſty of a part of his dominions. Is the iſland reſtored? Are you replaced in ſtatu quo? If that had been done, it might then perhaps have been juſtifiable to treat with the aggreſſor upon the ſatisfaction he ought to make for the inſult offered to the Crown of England. But will you deſcend ſo low, will you ſo ſhamefully betray the King's Honour, as to make it matter of negociation whether his Majeſty's poſſeſſions ſhall be reſtored to him or not? I doubt not, my Lords, that there are ſome important myſteries in the conduct of this affair, which, whenever they are explained, will account for the profound ſilence now obſerved by the King's ſervants. The time will come, my Lords, when they ſhall be dragged from their concealments. There are ſome queſtions which, ſooner or later, muſt be anſwered. The Miniſtry, I find, without declaring themſelves explicitly, have taken pains to poſſeſs the public with an opinion, that the Spaniſh Court have conſtantly diſavowed the proceedings of their Governor; and ſome perſons I ſee, have been ſhameleſs and daring enough to adviſe his Majeſty to ſupport and countenance this opinion in his ſpeech from the Throne. Certainly, my Lords, there never was a more odious, a more infamous falſhood impoſed on a great nation. It degrades the King's honour. It is an inſult to Parliament. His Majeſty has been adviſed to confirm, and give currency to *an abſolute falſhood.* I beg your Lordſhips attention, and I hope I ſhall be underſtood, when I repeat, that the Court of Spain's having diſavowed the act of their Governor is an *abſolute, a palpable falſhood.* Let me aſk, my Lords, when the firſt communication was made by the Court of Madrid, of their being apprized of the taking of Falkland Iſlands, was it accompanied with an offer of inſtant reſtitution, of immediate ſatisfaction, and the puniſhment of the Spaniſh Governor? If it was not, they have adopted the act as their own, and the very mention of a diſavowal is an impudent inſult offered to the King's dignity. The King of Spain owns the thief, while he leaves him unpuniſhed, and profits by the theft; in vulgar Engliſh, he is the receiver of ſtolen goods, & ought to be treated accordingly.

If your Lordſhips will look back to a period of the Engliſh hiſtory, in which the circumſtances are reverſed, in which the Spaniards were the complainants, you will ſee how differently *they* ſucceeded. You will ſee one of the ableſt men, one of the braveſt officers this, or any other country ever produced (it is hardly neceſſary to mention the name of Sir Walter Raleigh) ſacrificed by the meaneſt Prince that ever ſat upon this Throne, to the vindictive jealouſy of that haughty Court. James the Firſt was baſe enough, at the inſtance of Gondomar, to ſuffer a ſentence againſt Sir Walter Raleigh, for another ſuppoſed offence, to be carried into execution almoſt twelve years after it had been paſſed. This was the pretence. His real crime was, that he had mortally offended the Spaniards, while he acted by the King's expreſs orders, and under his commiſſion.

My Lords, the pretended diſavowal by the Court of Spain is as ridiculous as it is falſe. If your Lordſhips want any other proof, call for your own officers who were ſtationed at Falkand Iſland. Aſk the officer who commanded the garriſon, whether, when he was ſummoned to ſurrender, the demand was made in the name of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, or of his Catholic Majeſty? Was the iſland ſaid to belong to Don Franciſco Bucarelli, or to the King of Spain? if I am not miſtaken, we have been in poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands ſince the year 1764 or 1765. Will the miniſtry aſſert, that in all that time the Spaniſh Court have never once claimed them? that their right to them has never been urged, or mentioned to our miniſtry? If it has, the act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres is plainly the conſequence of our refuſal to acknowledge and ſubmit to the Spaniſh claims. For five years they negotiate. When that fails, they take the iſland by force. If that meaſure had ariſen out of the general inſtructions, conſtantly given to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, ſhould the execution of it have been deferred ſo long.

My Lords, if the falſhood of this pretended diſavowal had been confined to the Court of Spain, I ſhould have admitted it without concern. I ſhould have been content, that they themſelves had left a door open for excuſe, and accommodation. The King of England's honor is not touched 'till he adopts the falſhood, delivers it to his Parliament, and makes it his own. I cannot quit this ſubject without comparing the conduct of the preſent miniſtry with that of a gentleman (Mr George Grenville) who is now no more. The occaſions were ſimilar. The French had a little iſland from us, called by us Turks-iſland. The miniſter, then at the head of the treaſury, took the buſineſs upon himſelf; but he did not negotiate;—he ſent for the French Ambaſſador, and made a peremptory demand. A courier was diſpatched to Paris, and returned, in a few days, with orders for inſtant reſtitution, not only of the iſland, but of everything that the Engliſh ſubjects had loſt.

Such then, my Lords, are the circumſtances of our difference with Spain; and in this ſituation, we are told that a negotiation has been entered into; that this negociation, which muſt have commenced near three months ago, is ſtill depending, and that any inſight into the actual ſtate of it will impede the concluſion. My Lords, I am not, for my own part, very anxious to draw from the miniſtry the information, which they take ſo much care to conceal from us. I very well know where this honorable negocation *will* end; where it *muſt* end. We may perhaps be able to patch up an accommodation for the preſent, but we ſhall have a Spaniſh war in ſix months.

From what I have ſaid, my Lords, I do not doubt but it will be underſtood by many Lords, and given out to the public, that I am for hurrying the nation, at all events, into a war with Spain. My Lords, I diſclaim ſuch counſels, and I beg that this declaration may be remembered; let us have peace, my Lords, but let it be honourable, be ſecure. A patched-up peace will not do. It will not ſatisfy the nation, though it may be approved of by Parliament. I diſtinguiſh widely between a ſolid peace, and diſgraceful expedients, by which a war may be deferred, but cannot be avoided. I am as tender of the effuſion of human blood, as the noble Lord who dwelt ſo long upon the miſeries of war. If the bloody politics of ſome noble Lords had been followed, England, and every quarter of his Majeſty's dominions, would have been glutted with blood; the blood of our own countrymen.

My Lords, I have better reaſons perhaps than many of your Lordſhips for deſiring peace upon the terms I have deſcribed. I know the ſtrength and preparation of the Houſe of Bourbon. I know the defenceleſs, unprepared condition of this country. I know by what miſmanagement we are reduced to this Situation; and when I conſider, who are the men by whom a war, in the outſet at leaſt, muſt be conducted, can I but wiſh for peace? I think it would be treachery to the nation to conceal from them their real circumſtances; and, with reſpect to a foreign enemy, I know that all concealments are vain and uſeleſs. They are as well acquainted with the actual force, and we knes of this country, as any of the King's ſervants. This is no time for ſilence or reſerve. I charge the Miniſtry with the higheſt crimes that men in their ſtations can be guilty of. I charge them with having deſtroyed all content and unanimity at home, by a ſeries of oppreſſive, unconſtitutional meaſures, and with having betrayed, and delivered up the nation defenceleſs to a foreign enemy.

Their utmoſt vigour has reached no farther than to a fruitleſs, protracted negociation. When they ſhould have acted, they have contented themſelves with talking *about it, Goddeſs, and about it.* If we do not ſtand forth, and do our duty in the preſent criſis, the nation is irretrievably undone. I deſpiſe the little policy of concealments. You ought to know the whole of your ſituation. If the information be new to the miniſtry, let them take care to profit by it. I mean to rouſe, to alarm the whole nation—to rouſe the miniſtry, if poſſible, who ſeem awake to nothing but the preſervation of their places;—to awaken the King.

[After taking notice, that tho' the miniſtry, early in June, had received advice of a commencement of hoſtilities by a Spaniſh armament, warning the King's garriſon to quit an iſland belonging to the King, yet they lay dormant as if nothing had happened, till the 12th of September, when they heard of the blow being actually ſtruck. And that ſince this time, after all their boaſts, in a period of conſiderably more than two months, they had not raiſed ten thouſand men at the utmoſt; for in his own breaſt he was convinced the number did not exceed *eight thouſand*: And that forty ſhips of the line, with their neceſſary attendant frigates, required forty thouſand ſeamen; and that in the laſt war there were 85,000 ſeamen actually employed. That the number newly raiſed, added to the peace eſtabliſhment, did not now much exceed twenty thouſand. He then proceeded to ſtate the extent and variety of the ſervices which muſt be provided for, in the following words:]

The firſt great and acknowledged objects of national defence, my Lords, in this country, is to maintain ſuch a ſuperior naval force at home, that even the united fleets of France and Spain may never be maſters of the Channel.

The ſecond naval object with an Engliſh miniſter, ſhould be to maintain at all times a powerful weſtern ſquadron.

The third object, indiſpenſable, as I conceive, in the diſtribution of our navy, is to maintain ſuch a force in the Bay of Gibraltar, as may be ſufficient to cover the garriſon, to watch the motions of the Spaniards, and to keep open the communication with Minorca. The Mi-

◊ Chatham. = Hillsborough. // See Speech page 369. V vid in Index under Falkland Islands.

nistry will not betray such want of information as to dispute the truth of any of these propositions. But how will your Lordships be astonished, when I inform you in what manner they have provided for these great, these essential objects? As to the first, I mean the defence of the channel, I take upon myself to affirm to your Lordships that, at this hour (and I beg that the date may be taken down, and observed) we cannot send out eleven ships of the line so manned and equipped, that any officer of rank and credit in the service, shall accept of the command, and stake his reputation upon it. We have one ship of the line at Jamaica, one at the Leeward Islands, and one at Gibraltar,—yet, at this very moment, for ought the Ministry know, both Jamaica & Gibraltar may be attacked, and, if they are attacked, (which God forbid) they must fall. Nothing can prevent it, but the appearance of a superior squadron. It is true that, some two months ago, four ships of the line were ordered from Portsmouth, and one from Plymouth, to carry a relief from Ireland to Gibraltar. Their ships, my Lords, a week ago were still in port. If, upon their arrival at Gibraltar, they should find the Bay poss-ss-d by a superior squadron, the relief cannot be landed; and, if it could be landed, of what force do your Lordships think it consists? Two regiments of four hundred men each, at a time like this, are sent to secure a place of such importance as Gibraltar! A place which, it is universally agreed, cannot hold against a vigorous attack from the sea, if once the enemy shou'd be so far masters of the Bay, as to make good a landing, even with a moderate force. The indispensable service of the lines requires at least four thousand men. The present garrison consists of about two thousand three hundred; so that, if the relief should be fortunate enough to get on shore, they will want eight hundred men of their necessary complement.

Let us now my Lords, turn our eyes homewards. When the defence of Great Britain or Ireland is in question, it is no longer a point of honor; it is not the security of foreign commerce, or foreign possessions; we are to contend for the very being of the state; I have good authority to assure your Lordships that the Spaniards have now a fleet at Ferrol, compleatly manned and ready to sail, which we are in no condition to meet. We could not this day send out 11 ships of the line properly equipped, and to-morrow the enemy may be masters of the channel. It is unnecessary to press the consequences of these facts upon your Lordships minds: If the enemy were to land in full force either upon this coast, or in Ireland, where is your army? Where is your defence? My Lords, if the House of Bourbon make a wise and vigorous use of the actual advantages they have over us, it is more than possible, on this day month, we may not be a nation. What military force can the Ministry shew to answer any sudden demand? I do not speak of foreign expeditions, or offensive operations. I speak of the interior defence of Ireland and of this country. This subject, my Lords, leads me to considerations of policy, and foreign alliance. It is more connected with them than your Lordships may at first imagine.—When I compare the numbers of our people, estimated highly at seven millions, with the population of France, and Spain, usually computed at twenty five millions, I see a clear, self-evident impossibility for this country to contend with the united power of the House of Bourbon, merely upon the strength of its own resources. They, who talk of confining a great war to naval operations only, speak without knowledge, or experience. We can no more command the disposition, than the events of a war: wherever we are attacked, there we must defend.

I have been much abused, my Lords, for supporting a war, which it has been the fashion to call MY German war. But I can affirm, with a clear conscience, that that abuse has been thrown upon me by men, who were either unacquainted with facts, or had an interest in misrepresenting them. I shall speak plainly and frankly to your Lordships upon this, as I do upon every occasion. That I did in Parliament oppose, to the utmost of my power, our engaging in a German war, is most true; and if the same circumstances were to recur, I would act the same part, and oppose it again. But, when I was called upon to take a share in the administration, that measure was already decided. Before I was appointed Secretary of State, the first treaty with the King of Prussia was signed, & not only ratified by the crown but approved of, and confirmed by a resolution of both House of Parliament. It was a weight fastened upon my neck. By that treaty the honor of the crown, and the honor of the nation, were equally engaged. How I could recede from such an engagement; how I could advise the crown to desert a great Prince, in the midst of those difficulties, in which a reliance upon the good faith of this country had contributed to involve him, are questions I willingly submit to your Lordships candor. That wonderful man might perhaps have extricated himself from his difficulties without our assistance. He has talents which, in every thing that touches the human capacity, do honor to the human mind. But how would England have supported that reputation of credit, and good faith, by which we have been distinguished in Europe? What other foreign power would have sought our friendship? What other foreign power would have accepted of an alliance with us? I have taken a wide circuit, my Lords, and trespassed, I fear, too long upon your Lordship's patience. Yet I cannot conclude without endeavouring to bring home your thoughts to an object more immediately interesting to us than any I have yet considered. I mean the internal condition of this country. We may look abroad for wealth, or triumph, or luxury, but England, my Lords, is the main stay, the last resort of the whole empire. To this point every scheme of policy, whether foreign or domestic, should ultimately refer. Have any measures been taken to satisfy, or to unite the people? Are the grievances they have so long complained of removed? Or do they stand not only unredressed, but aggravated?—Is the free right of election restored to the elective body? My Lords, I myself am one of the people. I esteem that security and independence, which is the original birthright of an Englishman, far beyond the privileges, however splendid, which are annexed to the peerage. I myself am by birth an English elector, and join with the freeholders of England, as in a common cause. Believe me, my Lords, we mistake our real interest as much as our duty, when we separate ourselves from the mass of the people. Can it be expected that Englishmen will unite heartily in defence of a government, by which they feel themselves insulted and oppressed? Restore them to their rights. *That* is the true way to make them unanimous. It is not a ceremonious recommendation from the throne can bring back peace and harmony to a discontented people! That insipid, annual opiate has been administered so long, that it has lost its effect. Something substantial, something effectual must be done.

My Lords, if the general representation, which I have had the honour to lay before you, of the situation of public affairs, has, in any measure engaged your attention, your Lordships, I am sure, will agree with me, that the season calls for more than common prudence and vigour in the direction of our Councils.

The ministry are now ballancing between a war, which they ought to have foreseen, but for which they have made no provision, and an ignominious compromise. Let me warn them of their danger. If they are forced into a war, they stand it at the hazard of their heads. If, by an ignominious compromise, they should stain the honour of the Crown, or sacrifice the rights of the people, let them look to their consciences, and consider whether they will be able to walk the streets in safety.

[*Lord Chatham's Speech is worthy to be written in Letters of Gold. The Tories here, in their little Circles, appear to be Thunder-struck: Their last Resource is to give out that he is* distracted; *but the Generality of the People say, he has given a fresh Proof that he is the same steady and firm Patriot he has always been; and conceive the strongest Expectation, that he who once saved the Powers of the House of Bourbon, will snatch the most exalted* Favourite *even from the arms of* ——; *or to use his own Expression, drag a corrupt Administration to Justice.—If this should at length be the happy Event, what will become of the great and little Tools on this Side the Water?—O AMERICANS! abate not your noble Opposition to Tyranny.*—PERSEVERE, *and you will certainly tread your haughty Domestic Enemies like the Dust under your Feet.*]

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire,) Feb. 1.

The Speech of Earl C——m is worthy a Place, with a gilt Frame, in all Houses, with that made by the great P——t, in the days of the famous and never, never to be forgotten Stamp-Act.

It is proposed, that Public Prayers in all the religious Assemblies in America, be every Lord's Day devoutly offer'd up to Heaven, for the Preservation of the inestimable Life of the Earl of CHATHAM.

MADRID, (Spain) October 22.

THE motions made by our troops appear to announce war as inevitable. They have actually formed three encampments; one in Andalusia, another in Galicia, and a third in the province of Murcia.

LONDON.

Nov. 22. Yesterday Lord North had a long conference with his Majesty at the Queen's palace.

On Sunday an express arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the French fleet from Brest having sailed, consisting of the following ships of the line and frigates: Duke of Burgoine, of 80 guns, Conquerant 74, Defenseur 74, Glorieux, 74, Diademe 74, Guerrier 74, Magnifique 74, Robuste 74, Dauphine Royale 74, Palmier 74, Vierge da Rosaire 64, Solide 64, Vengeur 64, Actife 64, Protecteur 74, Le Galliand 36, L'Aruthuse 32, La Cheval Marin 32, and La Courtette 20.

It is a certain fact that Capt. Gower, of the Pearl, and Capt. Jarvis, of the Alarm, both slipped their cables and got off by night out of the bay of Cadiz, having an order sent them so to do; telling them at the same time the designs of the Spaniards against Gibraltar were no longer a secret, and that 25000 French troops were arrived that day and the day before at Ferrol, with some of the best Engineers of France."

Yesterday, at one o'clock, the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor of this City, attended by Alderman Trecothick, Stevenson, Townsend, and Oliver, the two Sheriffs, and about a hundred of the Common Council, proceeded from the Guildhall to St. James's, to present to his Majesty the City Remonstrance, &c. They arrived about two o'clock, and were introduced to his Majesty by the Lords in waiting, when the Remonstrance was read by Sir James Hodges, Town Clerk (the Recorder not attending). His Majesty was pleased to give them an answer to the following purport: "That he had communicated his sentiments to them on the same subject "before, and could by no means comply with the prayer "of their Petition."

A marriage is talked of between Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Empress of all the Russias.

It is said that an universal change will shortly take place in his Majesty's several governments in America, and the West-Indies.

Though our fleet should be, from the additions, nearly one third more in number and strength, than before the commencement of last war, we have neither twelve vessels fit to send to sea, nor men enough to man so small a number compleatly.

It is positively asserted, that a few days after the last arrival of the messenger from Madrid, the Ambassador acquainted our Ministry, that he had full power to treat with them on the subject of our demands on the Court of Spain, and appointed a time and place for a private conference with the Premier for that purpose; but when the hour arrived, he gave Lord North to understand it was as much as his life and character were worth to give him a satisfactory answer in less than a month, till he had received further dispatches from his Court.

Dec. 4. Friday last a Council was held at Lord Weymouth's, and immediately after it broke up, a messenger was sent off to Ireland, to lay an embargo to prevent the exportation of any provisions from that kingdom.

A spirited Gentleman (Col. B——) on Thursday last, in a public company, closed his speech with the following apostrophe: "And tell me, ye sages of the Council, what *was* the amount of all Potter's *negociations*?—Alas! what was it, but a series of measures trifling and absurd. He was dispatched to warn the Spaniards to get ready for war, and to tell them we should certainly fall upon them as soon as they are ready to receive us."

They write from Gibraltar, that 7 sail of Spanish men of war had just passed the Gut, with several transports under convoy, which appeared to be full of troops said to be bound to Carthagena in the West-Indies.

It is said that part of the message sent from the Court of France, by their new Ambassador who arrived here on Tuesday last, was to the following effect: that the King of France by no means wished a war with England; but if our court is determined on a war with Spain, they should certainly assist them as would the Court of Spain then, were our designs against France: on which account no man of rank was appointed ambassador to this Court, as his duration was tho't would be very short.

Lord C——m in a public company lately said—"The difficulty of the crisis demands a wise, a firm, and a popular administration. The dishonorable traffic of places has engaged us too long. Upon this subject, my L——ds, I speak without interest or enmity. I have no personal objection to any of the King's servants. I shall never be Minister; certainly not without full power to cut away all the rotten branches of government. Yet, unconcerned as I truly am for myself, I cannot avoid seeing some capital errors in the distribution of the royal favour. There are men, my L——ds, who, if their own services were forgotten, ought to have an hereditary merit with the House of Hanover: whose ancestors stood forth in the day of trouble, opposed their persons and fortunes to treachery and rebellion, and secured to his Majesty's family the splended power of rewarding. There are other men, my L——ds, (shaking his fist at L—d M——d) who, to speak tenderly of them, were not quite so forward in the demonstrations of their zeal to the reigning family; there was another cause, my L——ds, and a partiality to it, which some persons had not, at all times, discretion enough to conceal. I know I shall be accused of attempting to revive distinctions. My L——ds, if it were possible, I would rather abolish all distinctions. I would not wish the favours of the crown to flow invariably in one channel. But there are some distinctions which are inherent in the nature of things. There is a distinction between right and wrong—between Whig and Tory."

Dec. 6. We hear that on Monday, 15 more men of war and sloops were put in commission.

It is said that some new regulations, no less salutary for the colonies than satisfactory to the mother country, are now agitating; the hint of which was suggested by a Nobleman, who has on several occasions distinguished himself in a Great Assembly.

We hear that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will soon be required to attend the House of Peers on very important business.

The last time L—d C——m went to the Upper Room of the Robbin-hood Society, a person put a paper into his hand, with a request, that he would speak upon the contents immediately in the Room. His L—p repeated the circumstance, with observing, the writing was very familiar to him, having received in the course of the last war many of his intelligences in the same hand. He further observed, that it intimated, that the very French engineer, who had planned the taking of St. Philips, had given a second plan for the taking of Gibraltar, which was agreed to by the Courts of France and Spain; and according to the immediate preparation made in consequence of this scheme, he did not doubt that the garrison of that fortress was already besieged.——L—d N—h it is said has openly declared himself in C——l *for ever.*

Dec. 13. Advices are said to have been received here on Tuesday, that 24 ships, of war, with a number of troops, &c. had sailed from Spain for the West-Indies.

It is confidently said, that a popular Peer, and a great General, have declared, that they have certain information, that the French are bent upon a war, as soon as ever they shall be in condition to commence hostilities; and that their fixed intention is to make England the theatre of it, by carrying the sword into the very heart of the kingdom. If these assertions be true, it is hoped our coasts will be well watched.

Dec. 15. *On Wednesday last Sir E—d H——e, being called upon in the Lower Room, informed the Society, that our navy is now in a much better better condition than it was in the year 1755, when the late glorious war began; that we have at present 20 ships of the line,* full manned, *and fit for action, and likewise 20 more in commission, who have got 3000 seamen towards their complement, and will soon be ready for service; that (without interrupting the outward-bound trade) we have actually 33,000 seamen in pay, which is only 7000 wanting of the full number voted by parliament.*

Wednesday there was a grand debate in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, upon the Land Tax. Mr. S--m--r moved to put it off till after Christmas. The Majesty, contrary to the previous declarations, were determined to bring it on, and to encrease it to four shillings in the pound. L—d N—th altered his tone about war; he said, "*a war was but too probable.*" That the French and Spaniards were making great preparations upon all their coasts; and that the money wanted this year would be at least six millions, but perhaps it might be nine millions; he could not be certain. Sir E. H--ke said the navy was in a very proper state, and that 18 ships of the line were ready for sea. He was contradicted by the Admirals K—ppel & S--nd--s; who said if 28 ships were ready for sea, it was unpardonable to leave Gibraltar and Jamaica wholly exposed to the Enemy, and that the garrison of Gibraltar was lower now than in the peaceable time of Sir Robert Walpole. Many very severe things were said of the Ministry: and, in short, they were attacked from all sides of the Room. When the question was put, there appeared 221 for the adjournment, and 199 against it.

The debate in the other Room, the day before, was very spirited. L—d C——m attacked L—d M—d. He said his L—d's paper, given to the clerk the day before (Monday last) he considered as a challenge to himself; that his L—p had thrown down the glove, and he was determined to take it up. He then proposed to L—d M—d three questions, and demanded answers to them. L—d M—d replied, it was again that he was taken by surprize; and said, that he would not answer *interrogatories*. L—d C——m pressed that a day might be appointed, and said, he was ready to meet the noble L—d upon his ground of law; and L—d M—d, after some time, was brought to pledge himself to the Room, that the matter should be discussed. This bro't L—d M—d up again; he said, he did not pledge himself to the Room, he only said, that he should hereafter *give his opinion.*

The D—— of M—r then went on with his motion, which had caused the riot the day before. He shewed the naked state of all our possessions abroad, and our defenceless state at home; and all this was owing, he said, to the incapacity and pusilanimity of the K—'s m—s who were abhorred at home; and despised abroad—L—d C——, in a fine speech, confirmed this melancholy state of our affairs; and added, that he had received intelligence, of a *plan being formed to attack Gibraltar.*

The minority in the Lower Room were joined on Wednesday night by the L—ds H—y and G—le; the two Mr. D—k—s; Messrs. H—w—d, V—f—tt—rt, L—th—l—r, C—gr—eve, O-gl-y, S—thw—ll, Sir J—n R—s, &c.

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(8) vid King's Speech pa. 369. (6) vid Petition remonstrances, &c. in Index Vol. 2, & this. (7) vid Index to Vol. 2, under Election. vid pa. 256. vol. 4.

m Bute. o Majesty. v Chatham. q Pitt. * See Mr Pitts Speech page 403 Vol. 1 = L.d Mansfield. ‡ House of Lords. (a) Lordship. (b) North. (c) Council. (d) Edw.d Hawke. (e) House of Commons. ı Saunderson. (1) Camden. (7) Duke of Manchester. (2) Kings Ministers. (3) See the 1.st Column. (4) vid Questions pa. 398. (5) vid y.e Compromise pa. 438.

Whitehall, Dec. 8. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Honorable William Earl of Dunmore, now Governor of New-York, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia. William Tryon, Esq; now Governor of North Carolina, to be Governor of New-York, in the Room of the Earl of Dunmore. And, Henry Martin, Esq; to be Governor of North-Carolina, in the Room of Mr. Tryon.

NEW-YORK, January 28.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York.

Die Veneris, 10 *ho. A M. the* 18*th January*. 1771.

A Message from his Excellency the Governor, by his Secretary, Capt *Foy*, which being read, is in the Words following, *viz.*

GENTLEMEN,

SEEING by the Proceedings of your House Yesterday, That a Sum was voted for my Salary as Governor of this Province; I must acquaint you, that his Majesty has appointed me a Salary out of his Treasury, in Consequence of which, I am not at Liberty to receive it from the Assembly; therefore, I desire that the Article which relates to it, in your Resolves, may be omitted.

FORT GEORGE, *Jan.* 18, 1771. DUNMORE.

BOSTON, Febuary 4.

The Great and General Court or Assembly is further Prorogued to Wednesday the 13th of March next, then to meet at Harvard College in Cambridge.

Thursday last the Rev. Mr. JOHN LATHROP was married to Mrs. MARY WHEATLEY, only Daughter of Mr. JOHN WHEATLEY, of this Town, an agreeable young Lady.

We hear the Rev. Dr. ELIOT of this Town, is chosen to preach the Dudleian-Lecture at Harvard-College in May next. Subject, Natural Religion.

Thursday last sailed the Brig Hannah, Capt. Acworth for London, on board of which went Passengers, Doctor E. Bancroft, Author of the Natural History of Guiana, and several political Pieces; and Mr. Lyman, second Son to the General now in London.

Died at Woburn the 24th ultimo, after a short Illness, the Widow *Abigail Baldwin*, aged 96 or 97: Her Remains were decently intered the 26th: She retain'd her Senses pretty well to the very Period of Life, and has for several Years past manifested a Desire to depart and be with her Redeemer—It may be said of her with Truth and Justice, that she was a dutiful Child, a benevolent Wife, an indulgent Parent; and an exemplary Christian; she was charitable to the Poor, and hospitable to all—We doubt not she is now enjoying in a better State the Rewards of a virtuous Life. She had eight Children, six of them lived to have Families and Children of their own, only three survives her—She could reckon of her Offspring Children, Grand Children, Great Grand Children, and Great Great Grand Children 126, most of whom are now living, and in comfortable Circumstances———*The Memory of the Just is Blessed.*

At the Desire of a Number of our Readers, we shall publish Lord Chatham's *Speech in a seperate Sheet on Wednesday next, with an elegant Copper Plate Print of that great Patriot at the Head of it.*

Elijah Dix's Address to the Public, for want of Room, we are oblig'd to postpone till our next.

*** *The Sale of Sugars, which was advertised to be at the Bunch of Grapes To-Morrow, is postpon'd.*

☞ The Managers of *Faneuil*-Hall LOTTERY Letter I, hereby notify the Public, That they are now rolling up the Numbers, and preparing the Boxes for Drawing; and from the Encouragement they have already met with in the Sale of the Tickets, they flatter themselves that they shall be able to proceed to the Drawing as soon as the Boxes are ready, which will be very soon.—Those therefore who incline to be Adventurers, must purchase very speedily, or they may be disappointed, as was the Case of many with Respect to the last Lottery.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO,

A few Hogsheads of the very best

To be Sold by

JOSEPH BARRELL,

Store No. 3. South Side the Town-Dock.

ALSO, *A SLOOP of* 60 *Tons, very cheap.*

Choice *New-York* Madeira by the Pipe, to be sold by

Ellis Gray,

At his Store opposite the East-End of Faneuil-Hall,

ALSO,

Hemp, Cordage, Cod & Mackrel

Hooks and Lines, Sewing Twine, Poland Starch, Chocolate per Box, Race and Ground Ginger, and a few Hogsheads Brown Sugar very low for Cash.

TO BE SOLD, a compleat Suit of Sails for a Sloop of 80 or 90 Tons, have been in Use but about forty Days since they were made; together with a Mast, Boom, Gaff & Bowsprit. Inquire of Mr. Samuel Barrett, Sail-Maker.

A Quantity of choice large and new Connecticut PORK. Also some very good BEEF, sold by PHILIP FREEMAN, jun. near the White-Horse Tavern, South-End.

TO BE LETT,

Two genteel Tenements pleasantly situated. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Nathan Frazier

Begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, and others, that he has Removed from *Andover* to *Boston*, and has opened the Store lately improved by Mr. *Samuel Abbot*, at the Corner of Wing's-Lane, near the Market, where he has to sell at present (Wholesale & Retail)

A Small, but General Assortment of English Goods, and expects in the first Spring Vessels a full Supply; of the Arrival of which he will give seasonable Notice.

N B. His Business is still continued at *Andover*, and his Customers there may be supplied as heretofore, by Mr. *Jedidiah Jewett*, and may depend on being well used.

*** Said *Frazier* will give Cash, as usual, for Pot-Ash, and will take it, delivered either at *Boston* or *Andover*.

Irish Linens and Bayes,

Ticklenburg and Oznabrigs,

Ravens Duck and Russia Drab,

Wool and Cotton Cards,

Testaments,—Snuff,

With a few Articles imported Two Years ago,

To be Sold very cheap, by

Samuel Eliot,

At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY EVENING next,

At his usual Place of Sale;

BRoad Cloths—Serges,—Plains,—Callimancoes,—Baizes wide and narrow—Checks—Irish Hollands—Cambricks—Mens, Womens & Childrens Hose—Ravens Duck—Oznabrigs—Handkerchiefs, &c. House Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, &c. Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

N. B. A neat fashionable Quart Tankard, and other Plate, a Gold Necklace, &c. &c.

LOST a small Yawl-built Boat, on Friday Night the 25th of January; the extreme Length about 14 Feet, painted red within Side, the upper Streak without, red with a yellow Border, and black under; with a false Keel, three Inches deep: Had a Mast-Hole in the Fore Sheets, and another in each of the Midship Thwarts.—Whoever can give an Account of her to the Printers, so as she may be recovered, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

To be sold at Public Vendue, by James Fowle, Benjamin Edwards, Esq; and William Fox, Saddler, all of Woburn.

A good Farm, consisting of about Seventy Acres good Orcharding, Pasturing, Mowing, Plowing and Wood Lands, lately the Estate of David Richardson, of said Woburn, also a House and Barn on the Premises. Said Farm is well Watered, and about Two Miles from the Meeting-House in the first Parish in said Town: Said Sale to be at the House of James Fowle, Esq; Innholder, in said Woburn, on Tuesday the 6th Day of March next, at Three of the Clock Afternoon. For further Particulars enquire of said Fowle, Edwards and Fox.

THIS is to notify the Proprietors of Pearson-Town, in the County of Cumberland, that, at a legal Meeting of said Proprietors, held at Falmouth in said County, on the Twelfth Day of June 1770, a Tax of *Twenty Shillings* was Voted to be raised on each Proprietor's Right, for the Support of the Minister, and other Charges for carrying forward the Settlement of said Township; and to request them to pay said Tax; as well as all former Arrearages of Taxes due on their several Rights, heretofore granted by said Proprietors, and legally advertised, to Ephraim Jones of said Falmouth, Treasurer of said Proprietors, or to the Subscribers the Proprietors Committee, on or before the 20th Day of May next, otherwise their several Lots and Rights there, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the House of Mr. Samuel Moody, Innholder in said Falmouth, on said 20th Day of May next, for Payment of said Taxes, as the Law directs. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Falmouth, Jan. 28, 1771. Moses Pearson, Enoch Freeman, Stephen Longfellow, } Propr's Committee.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Cumberland, Commissioners to examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Joshua Freeman, late of Falmouth, in said County, Gentleman, deceas'd, represented Insolvent; and Six Months from this Date being allowed for that Purpose—Hereby give public Notice that we shall attend that Business at the House of Capt. James Milk in said Falmouth, in said Falmouth, on the last Tuesday of each of said Months, when and where the several Creditors are requested to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts.

Falmouth, Dec. 24, 1770. James Milk, Ephraim Jones, Benjamin Mussey.

To be Sold, or Exchang'd for Wild Land in the Country,

A House and Barn, and about 30 Acres of Land, in the Town of Concord, lying upon the Great Road, and within three Quarters of a Mile of the Meeting-House.—Inquire of Edes and Gill for further Particulars.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Lad about 18 Years old, is hearty and strong, has had the Small-Pox, and can be well recommended.

On FRIDAY 15th of *February* Inst.

At TEN in the Morning, will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street;

A great Variety of BOOKS, chiefly printed here; Among which are,

50 Dozen of Tate and Brady's Psalms, with Tunes, and without.

5 Dozen of Watts's Hymns and Psalms.

90 Dozen Psalters and Primers.

70 Dozen of small Histories.

72 Dozen Proof Catechisms.

20 Groce of Verses,—and a Number of well-bound Books, in History and Divinity, Sermons, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

TAKEN out of the House of the Subscriber, one Silk Crimson Damask Bed-Quilt, one Pair white Tabby Stays, two Capuchins one Velvet one Paduasoy, and a Number of other Articles, too many for an Advertisement.—If the Person or Persons that hath them in Possession, doth not return them without further Notice, He shall take such Methods as the Law directs, which will be no Way agreeable to him, nor any Advantage to them that have them in Possession. BENJAMIN SAULT.

STRAY'D from NATHAN WYMAN of Woburn, a red Heifer Calf, now about one Year old, the Tip of the near Ear cut off. Whoever will give Information of said Calf to said Wyman, shall be satisfied for their Trouble.

To be Sold by Order of the General Court,

The Real Estate of *Isaac Whittemore*, late of Spencer, in the County of Worcester, deceased, lying in Spencer aforesaid, on the Post-Road, about three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-House, consisting of about 122 Acres of excellent Pasture, plough and mowing Land, well watered the whole Year, and also turned to great Advantage; it is sufficient to maintain near 20 Head of Cattle, Summer and Winter, with a valuable House and Barn thereon, and a good Spot for a Saw-Mill.

For further Particulars, enquire of Jeremiah Whittemore, Innholder in Spencer, and Administrator on said Deceased's Estate. Spencer, Jan. 15, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

By *RALPH FISHER*,

Nearly opposite the Governor's

A Quantity of Clothier's Shears newly Imported, with Clothier's Jack Cards, Wool Cards and Cotton Cards, Ground Redwood, Madder, and all Sorts of Die Goods—Hay Seed of all Sorts—The best of French and Spanish Indigo.

TO BE SOLD,

A handy Sloop about 70 Tons Burthen. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TUESDAY Evening next,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.

A great Variety of GOODS,

Among which are,

IRISH Linens, Dowlass, Garlix, Checks, stript Hollands, Bedtic, Lawns, Ribbons, black sewing Silk, Pins, No. 4—Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Kerseys, Beaver Coatings, Ratteens, Baizes, Duffil Blankets, Men and Womens Hose, Breeches Patterns, Manchester Velvets, Callimancoes, Cambleteens, Oznabrigs, Silver Watches, Wearing Apparel, House Furniture, &c.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Also one handsome Silver Watch that runs on a Diamond, for private Sale.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

NONE.

CLEARED OUT.

Eden and Gray for Maryland; Shepherd for North-Carolina; Deane for Newfoundland; Davis for West-Indies; Collings for Teignmouth.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Nash, Barber and Harding for West-Indies; Fletcher for Fyal; Symmes for London.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,

Nine Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Ten.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday, 19 min. after	3	Friday, 40 min. after	6
Tuesday, 16 min. after	4	Saturday, 27 min. af.	7
Wednesday, 8 m. aft.	5	Lord's-Day, 16 m. af.	8
Thursday, 0 min. af.	6	Last Qr. 6 Day 10 Morn.	

From the Essex Gazette, *of* Jan. 15, 1771.

Continued from our last Week's Gazette.

THAT his Majesty's council, in their address to his Honour, March 20, 1770, say,—"The board have given all due attention "to your speech at the opening of the present ses-"sion—Your Honour is pleased to say, "That "your intention was to have met the court at "Boston on the 10th of January;" judging, we "humbly presume, it was most for the public benefit, "as well as the particular convenience of the mem-"bers, that the Assembly should convene at that "time, & that the business of the province should "*there* be transacted. It gives us therefore sen-"sible concern to find your Honour immediately "afterwards declaring, that "Instructions receiv-"ed from England made it *necessary* for you far-

(1) vid. Speech pa. 63.

This is the first proof of Governors &c being made Independant on the People, a Terrible Stroke this! ☞ vide 1. page of this Paper. ☞ Page 377. ☞ page. 69. ☞ pa. 394

" ther to prorogue it to" another " time & place."
" ——If your Honour ſhould, upon thoroughly
" revolving the matter *again* in your own mind,
" be convinced, that though you were inſtructed
" to meet the aſſembly in Cambridge, yet his Ma-
" jeſty's ſervice and the intereſt of the province
" both conſpire to render it fit, that the remain-
" ing part of the ſeſſion ſhould be at the uſual
" place for holding the general court—or ſhould
" think that the *reaſon* for its ſitting in this place
" has now *ceaſed*, the board preſume to hope, that
" your Honour will adjourn it to the Court-Houſe
" in Boſton."—

Here note, That the honourable board, it ſeems, were of opinion, that his Honour merely by the *force of inſtruction* prorogued the general court to another *time and place* contrary to his own private judgment of the expedience and neceſſity of the meaſures for his Majeſty's ſervice and the benefit of the province; and alſo, that the *reaſon* or motive of the inſtruction or order to meet the court in Cambridge *now ceaſed*, which his Honour ſays *made it neceſſary* for him to prorogue it there: This *reaſon or motive* was *out of doors* underſtood to be the ſame that influenced Governor *Bernard* to prorogue it from Boſton to Cambridge, viz. Becauſe the general court would not proceed upon buſineſs in the court-houſe in Boſton, while it was, as it were, *beſieged* by armed troops of ſoldiers, & mounted cannon pointing towards the ſame, which his Excellency refuſed to remove; though earneſtly and repeatedly requeſted to do it by the houſe. But now theſe troops and cannon were removed from about the court-houſe in Boſton, and therefore, as we underſtood it, the reaſon or motive for their not ſitting in Boſton, and for their ſitting in Cambridge, now *ceaſed*.

But that his Honour, in anſwer to the board, ſays, " Had my removal of the court from Boſton
" to Cambridge, been founded meerly upon my
" own opinion of the expediency of the meaſures,
" or if I knew that the motives which cauſed my
" orders to prorogue the court *now ceaſed*, the
" reaſons urged by the *council & the houſe* would
" have their *due weight and influence* over me;
" but I neither prorogued the court here from my
" own motion, nor have I reaſon to think, that the
" motives for ordering it to be done now ceaſe.
" However it may ſeem to others, I muſt conſider
" myſelf as a ſervant of the King, to be governed by
" what appears to me to be his Majeſty's pleaſure
" in thoſe things, which otherwiſe I might have
" a right to do or not to do according to my diſ-
" cretion.

" Cambridge, 21ſt March, 1770.
T. HUTCHINSON.

Could a Hillſborough himſelf deſire, or even expect to find a more obſequious tool among all the tribe of *Penſioners!* No doubt this is the man that is to be our Governor, if my Lord H—h has the direction of the affair! But what can the people promiſe themſelves by having ſuch a Governor! A Governor, who degrades himſelf by diveſting himſelf of that honour and power devolved upon him by the royal charter to uſe his own reaſon and underſtanding, judgment and diſcretion, as commander in chief, concerning the expedience and neceſſity of proroguing or not proroguing the general aſſembly, to ſubmit to a miniſterial inſtruction, which by a juſt conſtruction places the Governor not more " than a degree and a half from an idiot."—For his Honour does in effect ſay in his anſwer to the board, that the inſtruction was ſo peremptory and abſolute, as not to allow him to exerciſe his own *judgment and diſcretion* about proroguing the general court, which by charter he is to exerciſe.—Such an order from the miniſter to the commander in chief carries this in the face of it, either, that the miniſter is determined to trample upon our royal charter as a thing of no importance, or elſe, that he looks upon the preſent commander in chief of this province to be a perſon not capable of judging of the expedience or neceſſity of proroguing or not proroguing the general court, at leaſt, not ſo capable as he is himſelf at three thouſand miles diſtance. And his Honour by tamely ſubmitting to it, does practically ſay it is ſo, or at leaſt, that he is willing to have it ſo.

His Honour frankly owns, that his removal of the court from Boſton to Cambridge was not founded upon his own opinion of the expediency of the meaſures, or that he did not do it from his own motion and according to his own diſcretion, which by the charter he had a right to do; but he did it as a ſervant, or from a conſideration that he was a ſervant of the King, who is to be governed by what appears to him to be his Majeſty's pleaſure, by inſtruction, in thoſe things, which otherwiſe he might have a right to do or not to do according to his diſcretion: which plainly implies, that when he acts *as a ſervant of the King*, in adjourning or proroguing the court, he is not to exerciſe his own judgment and diſcretion, but to be wholly governed by what appears to him to be his Majeſty's inſtruction in thoſe things; and therefore, when he proceeds to adjourn, &c. in the exerciſe of his own judgment and diſcretion, concerning the expedience or neceſſity of the meaſure for his Majeſty's ſervice and the public benefit, as the royal charter authoriſes him to do as his Majeſty's repreſentative, he does not then act *as a ſervant of the King!* which infers a new idea of a ſervant of the King in the commander in chief, as being ſpecifically different from that of his Majeſty's repreſentative by royal charter: *A ſervant of the King* then, according to the idea his Honour's anſwer by a juſt conſtruction, gives us, is one *wholly governed by miniſterial inſtruction*, one *bound to obey the miniſterial inſtruction, though contrary to his own judgment of the expedience of the meaſure for his Majeſty's ſervice and the public benefit—one abſolutely at the command of a miniſter of ſtate, who yields to his private inſtruction, as being of greater force and virtue than the public royal charter!* For it muſt be remembered, that it is by the royal charter that his Majeſty's Governor has a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court *according to his own diſcretion*—or *as he ſhall judge neceſſary from time to time*: which right he is diveſted of, *conſidered as the King's ſervant, by the miniſterial inſtruction*: In a word, *the ſervant of the King* is one ſo abſolutely at the command of the miniſter, that *the reaſons urged by the council and houſe* cannot have ſo much as *their due weight and influence over him.*—Therefore *a ſervant of the King*, as here defined, ſeems to be juſt the ſame as a *meet tool* of a deſpotic miniſter, who needs not to be a perſon of *common ſenſe*; at leaſt, it is enough if he can read and underſtand his inſtructions: He is not to be reaſoned with by the council and houſe; it will be in vain for them to urge reaſons upon him to act in character as his Majeſty's repreſentative; to exerciſe his own reaſon and judgment concerning the expedience of the meaſures for his Majeſty's ſervice and the intereſt of the province, as he is authoriſed to do by the royal charter. To guard againſt making an infraction of our eſſential rights as men and citizens, &c. &c. ——————for reaſons are not to have *their due weight and influence over him, conſidered as a ſervant of the King who is to be governed as ſuch, not by reaſons or reaſon, but by miniſterial inſtruction!* How great is the power and force of miniſterial inſtruction! It will diveſt his Majeſty's Governor of all that right, power and authority which is devolved upon him by the royal charter, and totally annihilate him as his Majeſty's repreſentative, or at leaſt, convert him into an abſolute tool! yea, it is of ſuch force & ſo full of demonſtration, that tho' it debaſes and degrades his Honour as if he was *non compos*, or had not ſenſe enough to judge of the expedience or neceſſity of proroguing or not proroguing the General Court; yet with him, it is as good as ten thouſand arguments, ſo to invalidate all the *reaſons urged* by both houſes of the general court, that they cannot have *their due weight and influence over him*!

That " the houſe of repreſentatives (in a meſ-
" ſage 23d of March, 1770) beg leave ſtill to re-
" monſtrate to his Honour againſt holding this ge-
" neral aſſembly in Cambridge, as being repug-
" nant to the conſtitution and the law of this pro-
" vince," & point out the law " wherein it is ordered,
" that the general aſſembly be *convened, held and*
" *kept* for his Majeſty's ſervice AT THE TOWN-
" HOUSE IN BOSTON."

That his Honour in his anſwer, after ſpeaking of ſome controverſy reſpecting ſaid law in Governor *Burnet*'s time, ſays, " I never have attempted
" to give the King's inſtructions the force of laws.
" If I was convinced that by any law the court
" muſt be held at Boſton, I ſhould not very eaſily
" be induced to prorogue it to any other place un-
" til ſuch law ſhould be repealed."

Note 1. What does his Honour mean by ſaying, " I never have attempted to give the King's in-
" ſtructions the force of laws?" If the King's inſtruction made it *neceſſary* for him to lay aſide his right by charter, and to adjourn the court to another time and place: If he prorogued the court by *force of inſtructions*, and not from his own motion: If his Honour *thinks himſelf bound* to conform to his Majeſty's pleaſure ſignified by an inſtruction: If his not conforming would be a *departing from his duty to the King*, as he ſays it would: If he *apprehends he ſhould incur his Majeſty's diſpleaſure* in caſe he ſhould comply with the deſire of the houſe in proroguing the court to Boſton: If the miniſterial inſtruction has ſuch weight & influence over his Honour, that the reaſons urged by both houſes cannot have *their due weight and influence over him*: In a word, if his Honour *muſt conſider himſelf a ſervant of the King, to be* GOVERNED *by what appears to him to be his Majeſty's pleaſure*, that is, his Majeſty's inſtruction—Then he gives the King's inſtructions the force of laws in a very high degree, which he appears abſolutely reſolved to obey himſelf, and determined that the whole province ſhall ſubmit to upon pain of increaſing the provincial debt greatly, by keeping the general court ſetting week after week, without doing the neceſſary buſineſs of the province: If his being thus abſolutely reſolved to obey the inſtructions, and his compelling the province to ſubmit to them, by being determined that they ſhould either ſubmit or elſe run the province greatly into debt, without having their neceſſary buſineſs performed by the general court for the year, *were not a giving the inſtructions the force of laws*, it may be difficult to ſay what would.

Note 2. What does his Honour mean by ſaying? " if I was convinced by any law the court
" muſt be held at Boſton, I ſhould not very eaſily
" be induced to prorogue it to any other place un-
" til ſuch law ſhould be repealed"? Does he mean that he would not, in that caſe, *think himſelf bound to conform to his Majeſty's pleaſure* ſignified by his inſtruction? or, does he mean, that he would *depart from his duty to the King*,—and run the riſque of *incurring his Majeſty's diſpleaſure?*—or, That he would not *conſider himſelf as a ſervant of the King, to be governed by what appeared to him to be his Majeſty's pleaſure* to prorogue the court from Boſton to Cambridge, until ſuch law ſhould be repealed? For if the law be repealed, it muſt be by the legiſlature of this province, that made it. —And the legiſlators muſt be convened in general aſſembly at the court houſe in Boſton to do it; but his honour's meeting the court at Boſton would be *a departing from his duty to the King!* And what if the general court, when convened at Boſton, ſhould not ſee cauſe to repeal it, and his Majeſty ſhould ſee cauſe to continue to inſtruct him to prorogue the court from Boſton to Cambridge, upon pain of incurring his diſpleaſure? Does his Honour mean, that *he ſhould not*, even in ſuch a caſe, *be eaſily induced* to prorogue it? Can any one of his intimate and moſt ſanguine friends ſay, that he believes this was his meaning?—As this cannot be admitted as yet by the judicious to be his meaning, what may we ſuppoſe he does mean? Muſt we take his words here to be only a *ſtrong expreſſion* of his aſſurance, *that he could not be convinced that there was any ſuch law by which the court muſt be held at Boſton?* But if this is his meaning, why can't he be convinced! *We out of door folks, the common people*, out of whom juries are taken, who are oblig'd to proceed *according to law & evidence*, are convinced, that there is ſuch a law by which the general court muſt be *convened, held and kept in the town-houſe in Boſton*.—The houſe of repreſentatives are alſo convinced that there is ſuch a law, and divers of their members, without any diſparagement to his Honour, it is preſumed, are as capable of underſtand the letter and ſpirit of a law as he is:—We think the law is as expreſs, that the general aſſembly muſt be *convened, held and kept at the town houſe in Boſton*, as the law is that any court of judicature muſt be held and kept at any certain time or times, yearly, either in the towns of Boſton, Salem, Ipſwich, &c. Therefore what may we ſuppoſe has blinded his Honour's eyes, or perverted his judgment, or given his mind ſuch a bias, that he cannot be convinced? The law of God ſays, " thou ſhalt not wreſt judgment,
" thou ſhalt not reſpect perſons, neither TAKE A
" GIFT; FOR A GIFT DOTH BLIND THE EYES
" OF THE WISE, *and pervert the words of the*
" *righteous*." Therefore query, whether a *modern penſion*, which is an annual allowance, ſtipend or ſalary, *neither by way of charity, nor for ſervice done*, may not be ſuppoſed to be *ſuch a gift*, replete with ſuch a narcotic and intoxicating quality, that whoever receives it, however *wiſe and righteous* he was reputed before, immediately is ſo blinded, that he never can afterwards *ſee* any thing in the adminiſtration and inſtructions of the moſt arbitrary and deſpotic miniſter to be repugnant to our conſtitution, our charter rights and any Province laws. *If ſuch a penſion is a gift that may blind the eyes of the wiſe*, we need not be at a loſs for the reaſon why his Honour is ſo charmed with Lord H—h's adminiſtration & inſtructions, that he cannot ſee himſelf to be treated by them with the greateſt indignity, as if he was a meer *non-compos*—That he cannot ſee, that he is inſtructed to make an infraction of our eſſential rights as men and citizens, as well as thoſe derived by the Britiſh conſtitution and the royal charter to this colony! and that he cannot ſee, that he is inſtructed to act in a manner repugnant to an eſtabliſhed law of this province! In a word, we need not be at a loſs for the reaſon why his Honour is inclined and diſpoſed to explain away the very letter, and what is of the ſubſtance of the law, into a meer *matter of form*.

N. B. If the foregoing Cathartic is found to work kindly, and likely to produce ſome good effects, it is probable I ſhall adminiſter another reaſonable doſe in an *extract* from what has paſſed and been exhibited to public view ſince the convening the preſent general aſſembly.

Dec. 19, 1770 *Johannes in Eremo.*

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL.

(1) vid. Speech pa. 63. (2) vid. ye Proclamation, pa. 57. (3) vid. pa. 545. Vol. 2. (4) vid. Removal pa. 60. (5) vid. pa. 64.

|| Vide page 527—545 Vol. 2. ◊ Page 527—552 Vol. 2. † Page 69. V Hillsborough. * vide Charter page— 1077 vol. 2. ~~pa. 77 Vol. 2~~ ~ page 70 § Page 70. ◊ vid Queries pa. 391.

MONDAY, *February* 4. 1771. [NUMB. 1845.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the Publiſhers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

AS VINDEX has introduced his Obſervations with an enquiry into the conduct of the Soldiers *prior* to the 5th of March, I think it neceſſary, before I enter into the conſideration of the *evidence* upon which Capt Preſton and the Soldiers were acquitted, to premiſe a few general Remarks.

All collective bodies of men are and from the fixed conſtitution of human affairs muſt be, compoſed of good and bad, virtuous and vicious--the former will, in all circumſtances of life, form and regulate their general conduct and behaviour by the principles and rules of virtue and morality the latter, on the contrary, will, for the moſt part, give themſelves up to the government of inordinate paſſions, appetites and affections- but *he* will form a very erroneous eſtimate of the manners and principles of the *whole*, who takes his account from the actions of a few *individuals*, of either claſs. From this diverſity of characters, when different bodies, whoſe *intereſts are unconnected*, are, in their *local* ſituation, blended and mixed together, it will, it muſt unavoidably happen, that the unruly paſſions on both ſides, will ſometimes interfere and claſh, to the diſturbance of the publick peace- Thus, for inſtance, where a military body is quartered in a populous city, whoſe inhabitants are made up of *citizens*, *ſlaves* and *ſtrangers* of all characters, it is impoſſible but that brawls, feuds and contentions muſt ſometimes take place between the ſoldiery and inhabitants, notwithſtanding the utmoſt *care* and *vigilance* of the *civil magiſtrate*, on the one hand, and of the *military officers*, on the other; but to charge theſe very diſagreeable, tho' *neceſſary* conſequences, to the inhabitants *in general*, on one ſide, or to the ſoldiery *in general*, on the other ſide, as it would be altogether uncharitable and unjuſt, ſo it would argue a very imperfect knowledge of human nature, in him who made the charge,--it would, in effect, be an encouragement to vice, and putting virtue out of countenance, as it would be totally confounding all diſtinction between them. I very readily agree with VINDEX, that there were *ſome* ſoldiers of the moſt abandon'd characters, and *ſome* whoſe behaviour, both before, and on, the evening of the 5th of March, was highly diſorderly, and altogether unjuſtifiable; and he, I preſume, will candidly acknowledge, in return, that there were *other* perſons in the town of Boſton, who did not make the *preſervation* of the *publick peace*, their *chief good*--who were no ways *averſe* to quarrelling with the *ſoldiers*--and who ſeemed to delight in *provoking* them to *wrath*. As an inſtance of this, I will mention the *origin* of the diſpute at the rope-walk; which I take from the depoſition of Samuel Boſtwick. "*Three ſoldiers of the 29th regiment*," ſays he, "*came up Mr Gray's* "*rope-walk, and William Green, one of the hands,* "*ſpoke to one of them, ſaying, Soldier, will you work?* "*the ſoldier reply'd, yes. Green ſaid, then go and* "*clean my ſh--t houſe.*" I am ſorry I am obliged to repeat his coarſe expreſſion, but I think it neceſſary, becauſe, the pungency of the provocation conſiſted as much in the *indignance* of the *expreſſion*, as in the *coarſeneſs* of the *ſentiment*; and becauſe, VINDEX has ſoftened it down to a very *modeſt* and *civil* expreſſion, viz, that, "*if he, the ſoldier,* "WANTED *work he might* EMPTY his VAULT."

In order to ſee the full force of the affront, it muſt be obſerved, that the ſoldiers, when they were not on duty, were indulged by their officers in going out to work for the inhabitants and thereby furniſhing themſelves with pocket expences; and therefore when the queſtion was put, *whether he would work*, it was flattering him with encouragement of *proper* employment for that day; and then, when he had anſwered in the *affirmative*, to receive, without the leaſt *provocation*, ſo very *indecent* a reply, muſt have raiſed the reſentment of any, but a negro ſlave who was well known to have been accuſtomed to that *meaneſt* of all offices. Other inſtances might be given of ill-treatment offered to the ſoldiers; but I would by no means take occaſion from hence to blame the inhabitants *in general*--it would be highly injurious and unjuſt; for I believe there are but *few* of them who would, unprovok'd, have treated a ſoldier or any other, whether ſtranger or citizen, with ſuch rudeneſs. Neither can the ſoldiers *in general* be juſtly chargeable with the irregularities, or imprudent reſentments of ten or twenty *individuals*; there were among them, many of civil, inoffenſive life and morals; and I may appeal to the experience of the inhabitants in general, that the commanding officer has all along ſhown a diſpoſition, and taken the beſt precautions, to reſtrain the ſoldiery from committing any acts of violence, or offering any affront to others--and that, in conſequence thereof, they were, in general, as quiet, peaceable and inoffenſive, as could rationally be expected or deſired. This imprudent conduct towards the ſoldier at the ropewalk was undoubtedly the cauſe of *ſome* of the diſorders and tumults which aroſe on the evening of the 5th of March; but it is as certain, that ſo far as reſpects the *guilt* of the priſoners, it had not the leaſt connection with the Homicides for which they were put on trial. I have no doubt but that the affrays which took place at the rope-walk, in conſequence of Green's behaviour, inflamed the ſpirits of *ſome* of the *ſoldiers*, and of *many more* who were not ſoldiers, and produced a reſolution, on both ſides, to try the iſſue of another battle; and perhaps that very evening might be pitch'd upon for the engagement; but nothing can be clearer than that the unhappy affair at the cuſtom houſe was, on the part of the *priſoners*, altogether caſual, and independant of any ſuch reſolution--they were aſſembled there, not *voluntarily* but in obedience to orders, which to have *diſobeyed*, would have been puniſhable with *death*,--they were upon duty under the immediate care and inſpection of their officers--that day and evening, and conſequently, could not be any part of thoſe who were running thro' the ſtreets in that diſorderly manner, which affords the only evidence there is, that *any* ſoldiers *intended miſchief* that night. I ſhall have occaſion hereafter to ſhew more particularly from the evidence, that neither the affray at *Murray's barracks*, nor what paſſed between the *ſentry* and the *barber's boy*, could, with the leaſt colour of juſtice, be improved to the prejudice of Capt Preſton, or the ſoldiers on their late *trial*; nor can they ſerve now to characterize the ſoldiers *in general*; or to determine the grand queſtion between VINDEX and me, viz. whether the *Court* and *Juries* have done *right* or *wrong*.

I come now to conſider the *evidence* upon which theſe verdicts & acquittal were grounded; in doing which, I ſhall only ſtate the *principal facts* which appeared in *evidence*, and give the names of the witneſſes by whom they were teſtified to--referring the reader to the printed trial for the *particulars* of their ſeveral teſtimonies. And, firſt, it appeared from a variety of facts teſtified to, that a very conſiderable number of perſons had *formed* a *deſign* of attacking the ſoldiers *that night*;--theſe facts are as follow, viz. Soon after dark, & at different times, between that and 9 o'clock great numbers were ſeen, in different parties, at the north & ſouth parts and in the centre of the town, armed with *clubs* & ſome with *guns*--they were threatning to *knock down the firſt officer, or bloody back'd raſcal they ſhould meet --to go and join ſome of their friends, and attack the* DAMN'D SCOUNDRELS, *and drive them out of town, for they* had *no buſineſs there*--others, were heard to ſay, *we are rather too ſoon*--between eight and nine o'clock, a large party armed with clubs, cutlaſſes and ſwords, were collected round Murray's barracks and were pelting the ſoldiers with ſnowballs--they were heard to declare that *if the ſoldiers did not come out and fight them, they would ſet fire to the four corners of the barracks and burn every* DAMN'D SOUL *of them*--when the officers had turned all the ſoldiers into their barracks and ſhut the gates, and they, with ſome Gentleman of the town, were deſiring the people to withdraw, the officers were damn'd and pelted, and told that they *dare not let the ſoldiers come out*--they were call'd *cowards--cowardly raſcals*--and at going off, ſome *huzza'd for the main guard*; others cry'd, *we ſhall find ſoldiers enough in king ſtreet*;--Before nine o'clock a large party, about *two hundred*, were collected in dock-ſquare, arm'd with clubs, cord-wood-ſticks, &c. theſe made ſeveral attacks upon the ſoldiers at Murray's barracks, and repeatedly attempted to force a paſſage up the alley leading to the barracks--about a quarter after nine, the bells were rung, and fire cry'd in all parts of the town--a tall man with a red cloak and white wig, was ſeen talking to the party in dock ſquare for ſome time, during which they were *ſilent*--when he had done, they *huzza'd for the main-guard*, and ſome cry'd, *we'll do for the ſoldiers*--thoſe who were not arm'd, provided themſelves from the butchers ſtalls, and with cord-wood ſticks--Some run up Royal Exchange lane--ſome up Jenkins's lane--and ſome up Cornhill, headed by *Criſpus Attucks*, who was then armed with two cord-wood ſticks--theſe were all, or near all, arm'd with clubs, with which they ſmote on the buildings as they went off, and ſtill kept *buzzaing for the main guard*.--About the ſame time other parties of thirty and fifty, and ſome ſmaller, armed in the like manner, came from the ſouth part of the town--ſome were adviſing them *to go back*, but others cry'd, *no by God we will go and help them* --others--*damn their bloods, let's go and attack the main-guard, and knock them to hell firſt*--others--*let's go back and get our guns*--among one of theſe parties was *Samuel Gray*, one of the unhappy perſons who fell--he upon being told the ſoldiers were fighting, ſaid, *damn it, I'm glad of it, I'll knock ſome of them on the head*--he was then arm'd with a ſtick--upon being cautioned to take care leſt he ſhould get kill'd himſelf, he reply'd, *don't you fear, damn their bloods*--he was afterwards ſeen in the crowd, *clapping* one and another *on the back*, and *encouraging* them *not to fear* or *run away*--Some cry'd, *God damn the raſcals*--others, *this will never do, the readieſt way to get rid of theſe people is to attack the main guard--ſtrike at the root, there is the neſt*--When the bells firſt began to ring, there were perſons in different parts of the town, at conſiderable diſtances from kingſtreet, who immediately ſaid, *it is not fire, but a rumpus*; and inſtead of preparing themſelves as if going to extinguiſh a fire, armed themſelves with clubs and ſwords; particularly *Patrick Carr*, immediately upon hearing the bell, put on his ſurtout, and hid a ſword under it; tho' by coaxing he was afterwards prevailed on to deliver it up--this was another of the unfortunate perſons killed, who with his dying breath blamed none but himſelf. The ſeveral parties, agreeable to their *deſign*, as it may be collected from their open and repeated declarations, met about the ſame time in kingſtreet, & joining there, form'd one body.

The foregoing facts, with others to the ſame purpoſe, were ſworn to in court, by James Crawford, Archibald Gooll, Archibald Wilſon, William Hunter, David Mitchelſon, Benjamin Davis, Shubal Hughes, James Selkrig, Archibald Bowman, William Dixon, John Gilliſpie, Thomas Knight, Doctor Richard Hirons, Benjamin Davis, jun. James Thompſon, Alexander Crookſhanks, William Carter, Patrick Keaton, William Davis, Nathaniel Ruſſell, John Ruddock, Eſq; Gregory Townſend, Eſq; Joſeph Hinkley, Thomas Symmonds, William Parker, John Gridley, Catharine Field, John Mansfield, Doctor John Jeffries, John Stewart, Theodore Bliſs, Newton Prince and Andrew--all excepting two, I think, *Inhabitants of the Town*. And if it is poſſible to know the *deſigns* of men, by their *words* and *actions*, what theſe ſeveral witneſſes have teſtified to muſt ſatisfy every reaſonable unprejudiced mind, that a conſiderable number of perſons did *form* a *deſign* to *attack* the *ſoldiers* on the evening of the 5th of March; which was the firſt point I propoſed to conſider. The next part of the evidence which I ſhall review, is that by which it is proved that theſe ſame perſons, did, in purſuance of their *general* deſign, violently threaten, attack, aſſault and abuſe that *particular* party of ſoldiers who were afterwards brought on trial for their lives. But as I perceive, that by the *length* of my laſt publication, I put you and your good cuſtomers to an inconvenience, in obliging you to omit ſome articles of news, and ſome advertiſements, I ſhall take the hint, if I have not treſpaſſed already, and conclude at preſent, with aſſuring you that I am, Gentlemen,

Your much obliged humble ſervant,

Jan. 29th 1771. (a) *Philanthrop.*

Continued page 401

Caſh given for good
PEARL-ASH and BEES-WAX,
By *George Erving*,
At his Store in King-ſtreet, Boſton.

Caſh given for
BEES-WAX,
Enquire at PETER HUGHES Store,
In King-ſtreet.

TO BE LET
A very convenient Tenement at
the Weſt Part of the Town. Enquire of the Printers.

(1) vid the Verdicts page 298 — 324 —

(2) vid Trial of the Soldiers pa. 785

(a) For the Witneſſes refered to in the above ſee Trial of the Soldiers page 785

§ Continued From Page 380. ‖ Vide page 325 — when the maſſacre was. ¶ Vide the Narrative of the Maſſacre pa. 659

Messrs FLEETS,

IN your paper of the 12th current I observe a third introduction of PHILANTHROP to a promised answer to the animadversions of VINDEX, on the trials of Capt. Preston and the Soldiers: and tho' unwilling to suppose Philanthrop has wittingly and wilfully misrepresented the design of *Vindex* in his late publications, it appears to me that so *clear* a head and *calm* a breast might have been "happy enough rightly to have understood him," had he pleased. He says that "VINDEX is attempting to convince the world that the soldiers ought to have been condemned instead of being acquitted, and in order to it, is exhibiting a state of facts collected in part from a certain narrative and certain depositions, composed and taken *not* in the prisoners *presence*; and *printed and published* previous to the trials." Now I think the design of VINDEX is evidently more *extensive*, sc. to give an historical account of facts, relating to the horrid transaction of the fifth of March last; in doing which he avails himself of the depositions taken *in perpetuam* before the magistrates, as well as the evidence given in court; and further, to make such observations as seem pertinent, as he goes along, and leave it to his readers to form such conclusions as to them appear natural. PHILANTHROP therefore, having laid a wrong *foundation*, proceeds to erect his *superstructure*; the finishing stroke of which is, that "either VINDEX is of opinion that the narrative & printed depositions might lawfully have been given in evidence against the prisoners, or else he is wittingly and wilfully endeavoring unjustly to injure the characters of the judges and jurors," neither of which is true. VINDEX has expressly declared in his piece of the 31st of Dec. that a list of the *testimonies* he then published from the narrative, tending to shew the malignant disposition of the soldiers in general, were *not admissible* at the trials, and yet they were necessary for the purpose for which he adduced them, "to shew the wretched state this town had been in —— while such blood-thirsty inmates were quartered among them, and there were even such *exultations* at the barbarous *action* of the evening." In the same paper he puts his reader in mind of the great care he had constantly taken to "distinguish between the evidence given in court and the evidence given out of court;" from which it is far from appearing that he endeavored unjustly to injure the characters of the judges and jurors:" It is true, he sometimes pretty strongly intimates his surprize that some material witnesses who gave their depositions before the magistrates were not brought in to testify in *open court*; but this he attributes to the neglect of other persons, and by no means "faults the judges and jurors for not judging upon evidence which they *had not* before them."

I presume PHILANTHROP will allow that it is possible a prisoner who upon trial was acquitted, could not have escaped condemnation, by the same court and jury, if all the facts that *could* have been sworn to had been deposed *before them*; and this many besides VINDEX are persuaded was the case.

The remarks therefore which PHILANTHROP makes upon this head, and the *authorities* he produces, to shew that a jury ought to attend *merely* to the evidence given *before them in court*, (however proper they might have been for the jury's information, that the narrative and printed depositions could not by law have been admitted as evidence upon the trial, in which he accords with VINDEX) they were altogether *impertinent* to shew that VINDEX was faulty in bringing them into an *history*, if he thought, with the generality of impartial men, that the facts were true, the depositions in question being taken with the utmost fairness, and the commanding officer of the soldiers duly notified to attend, and *especially* if they were confirmed by credible evidence in court.

PHILANTHROP's "*common sense* will not allow him to distinguish between *printing* and *publishing*:" No one can help that. He says, "It is notorious that the narrative was handed about long before the trials." As PHILANTHROP desires explanation, I will inform him; That the town thought it necessary that so *extraordinary* a transaction should be made known in its *particular* circumstances to a great number of persons of influence on the other side the water. The narrative was therefore *composed* and vouched with the depositions of reputable persons, taken *in perpetuam* before two magistrates: Mr. Robinson was gone home; and it was supposed with the account of the Commissioners & others: This made it necessary to be as expeditious in transmitting the narrative as possible: It was therefore *printed* to prevent the delay of making manuscript copies; at the same time the town forbad the publishing of it till the trials should be over. Here is a plain reason for the printing, and another against the publishing, which implies a distinction, without *metaphysical perplexity*. The Superior Court term was near, when it was reasonably expected the trials would come on; but for reasons best known *perhaps* to the Court *only*, the trials were put off, and did not come on till *nine months* after, which VINDEX supposes was the cause why one material witness could not be produced. In all this space of time the narrative was published in London, and a few copies were sent to particular persons here; of which none could prohibit the exposal, were they ever so much determined upon it. One thing is certain, that on the return of the story ascribed to Capt. Preston, and its republication here, many were very uneasy that such a vile misrepresentation should be scattered thro' the colonies, and no adequate explanation should follow it, and after the second term had elapsed without a trial, two principal gentlemen mov'd in town-meeting that the inhibition might be taken off the printers, and they suffered to dispose of the copies in their hands. They alledged that time enough had been allowed for the trials to be brought on, and that none could hinder any other printer to make and sell an edition from the London copy, to the great damage of the printers here. Yet so far was the town from the *criminal intention* intimated by Philanthrop, that the inhibition was continued by as great a majority of hands as commonly happens, when any dissent at all.

PHILANTHROP must excuse me, if I say that in m[illegible]on he borders on *barranguing*, when he exclaims, "What [illegible]n four judges and twenty-four jurors have spent so many days [illegible]earching out the truth, are they all fools? Are they all knaves?" I should just now have recommended to him *impartiality*; here I must advise him to *moderation*. These *twenty-four* jurors, the grand and the petty jury, differed in their opinion of the "action of the evening," tho' it must be confessed the JUDGES were all *of the same mind*.

If PHILANTHROP will be kind enough to proceed with any degree of alacrity in his *state of the evidence*, I shall patiently wait the completion of the interesting performance; meaning to form a short *analysis* from the most material premises, conclusions, &c. it doth, shall and may contain, leaving VINDEX, mean while, to parry the side blows which he is to expect in the course of the work, and shall always be at the service of PHILANTHROP in the character of

DETECTOR.

LONDON, December 15.

It is said a popular Peer and a great General, have declared, that they have certain information that the French are bent upon a War, as soon as they shall be in a condition to commence hostilities; and that they intend to make England the theatre of it, by carrying the sword into the very heart of the kingdom.

In the debate in the lower House last Wednesday upon raising the land-tax, Lord N[illegible]th altered his tone about a War; he said, "*a war was but too probable.*" That the French and Spaniards were making great preparations; and that the money wanted this year would be at least six millions, but perhaps it might be nine millions, he could not tell certain.

Many severe things were said of the Ministry in this debate; and, in short, they were attacked from all sides of the Room.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

ALL the officers stationed in the West-Indies, and on the continent of America, are ordered to join their respective regiments immediately.

Nov. 20. Notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, we are assured Lord M——d's opinion is for war; and that this is the occasion of the present difference between his Lordship and the Ministry.

On Sunday an express arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the French fleet from Brest having sailed, consisting of the following ships of the line and frigates: Duke of Burgoigne, of 80 guns, Conquerant 74, Defenseur 74, Glorieux 74, Diademe 74, Guerrier 74, Magnifique 74, Robuste 74, Dauphine Royale 70, Palmier 74, Vierge de Rosaire 64, Solide 64, Vengeur 64, Active 64, Protecteur 74, Le Galliard 36, L'Arathuse 32, La Cheval Marin 32, and La Courvette 20.

It is a certain fact that Capt. Gower, of the Pearl, and Capt. Jarvis, of the Alarm, both slipped their cables and got off by night out of the bay of Cadiz, having an order sent them so to do; telling them at the same time the designs of the Spaniards against Gibraltar were no longer a secret, and that 25,000 French troops were arrived that day and the day before at Ferrol, with some of the best Engineers of France."

Nov. 22 The packet of the 16th ult. which should have arrived in England from Barcelona, containing the letters of Mr. Millar, the English Consul at that place, and those of the Merchants who trade to the Spanish ports, was never received here. The letters were stopped in Spain, and opened for intelligence. The packet of the 30th ult. shared the same fate.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, the Right Hon. Brass Crosby. Esq; Lord Mayor of this City, attended by Aldermen Trecothick, Stevenson, Townsend, and Oliver, the two Sheriffs, and about a hundred of the Common Council, proceeded from the Guildhall to St. James's, to present to his Majesty the City Remonstrance, &c. They arrived there about 20'clock, and were introduced to his Majesty by the Lords in waiting, when the Remonstrance was read by Sir James Hodges, Town-Clerk (the Recorder not attending.) His Majesty was pleased to give them an answer to the following purport: "That he had communicated his sentiments to them on the same subject before, and could by no means comply with the prayer of their Petition."

Dec. 4. Friday last a Council was held at Lord Weymouth's, and immediately after it broke up, a messenger was sent off to Ireland, to lay an embargo to prevent the exportation of any provisions from that kingdom.

It is positively asserted, that a few days after the arrival of the messenger from Madrid the Spanish Ambassador acquainted our Ministry, that he had full power to treat with them on the subject of our demands on the Court of Spain, and appointed a time and place for a private conference with the Premier for that purpose; but when the hour arrived, he gave Lord North to understand it was as much as his life and character were worth to give him a satisfactory answer in less than a month, till he had received further dispatches from his Court.

Dec. 8. It is said that a certain President is far from being easy at his situation; the present opposition to him and his doctrines fills him with apprehensions of a very alarming nature, and quickens all his native timidity.

Yesterday the augmentation of the seamen was taken into consideration, when 7000 men extra were voted besides the annual number of 17,000.

An authentic Copy of an Affidavit made on Tuesday the 27th of Nov. 1770, by Capt. John Pitts, relative to the English Ships being detained in Spain.

"John Pitts, Master of the Schooner Catherine, left Riva Dios the 15th of November 1770, & saith, that he waited on the Governor the 13th instant to demand his clearance, in order to sail that day; the Governor replied he would give no clearance until he should have an answer from Madrid, where he should write for that purpose by that day's post: This deponent being then detained until the 15th of November, on which he applied to the Consul for advice; he told him, that a war seemed inevitable, and would advise this deponent to take the first opportunity of the night to escape, for that he the said Consul had received intelligence from Henry Banks, Esq: the British Consul at Corunna, that the Spaniards had detained the English ships there, and unshipped their rudders to prevent their escape: That this deponent following the said Consul's advice at Riva Dios, escaped in the night of the 15th of November, unseen by the Spaniards, and arrived at Arm, within the Port of Plymouth the 23d of November."

Sworn before JOSEPH HOSKIN.

Dec. 18 Yesterday Lord Viscount Weymouth, Secretary of State for the Southern department, resigned the Seals.

The Earl of Sandwich, is appointed Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Weymouth.

The Hon. Henry-Frederick Thynne is appointed Joint Postmaster General, in the room of Lord Sandwich.

LORD C[illegible]atham in a public company lately said, "*That the difficulty of the Crisis demands a wise, a firm, and a popular administration. The dishonorable traffic of places has engaged us too long. Upon this subject, my Lords, I speak without interest or enmity. I have no personal enmity to any of the King's servants. I shall never be Minister; certainly not without full power to cut away all the rotten branches of government. Yet, unconcerned as I truly am for myself, I cannot avoid seeing some capital errors in the distribution of the royal favour. There are men, my Lords, who, if their own services were forgotten, ought to have an hereditary merit with the House of Hanover: whose ancestors stood forth in the day of trouble, opposed their persons and fortunes to treachery and rebellion, and secured to his Majesty's family the splendid power of rewarding. There are other men, my Lords, (shaking his fist at Lord M——d) who, to speak tenderly of them, were not quite so forward in the demonstrations of their zeal to the reigning family; there was another cause, my Lords, and a partiality to it, which some persons had not, at all times, discretion enough to conceal. I know I shall be accused of attempting to revive distinctions. My Lords, if it were possible, I would rather abolish all distinctions. I would not wish the favors of the Crown to flow invariably in one channel. But there are some distinctions which are inherent in the nature of things. There is a distinction between right and wrong—— between Whig and Tory.*"

A public spirited Gentleman (Col. B.) on Thursday last, in a public company, closed his speech with the following apostrophe: "And tell me, ye sages of the Council, what *was* the amount of all Potter's *negotiations?*—Alas! what was it, but a series of measures trifling and absurd. He was dispatched to warn the Spaniards to get ready for war, & to tell them we should certainly fall upon them, as soon as they should be ready to receive us."

It is said that the Land tax, for the ensuing year will be 4*s*, in the pound.

They write from Gibraltar that 7 sail of Spanish men of war had just passed the Gut, with several transports under convoy, full of troops, said to be bound to Carthagena in the West Indies.

It is said that part of the message sent from the Court of France, by their new Ambassador who arrived here last Tuesday, was to the following effect, That the King of France by no means wished a war with England, but if our Court is determined on a war with Spain, they should certainly assist them as would the Court of Spain them, were our designs against France; on which account no man of rank was appointed Ambassador to this Court, as his duration was thought to be very short.

Orders, its said, are issued for filling up the regiments of foot to their full complement.

In a speech of a noble Lord published yesterday, is the following assertion of a noble Duke in a great Assembly, viz. that he had intelligence not to be doubted, that at this moment, there are in the several Spanish prisons not less than 5000 British seamen (particularly at Cadiz on the coast of Africa) who had been taken out of our merchant ships by Spanish Guarda Coasts, and condemned to perpetual slavery or confinement.

Sir G[illegible]e S[illegible]e, upon a complaint of there not being men sufficient to carry on the war, assured a respectable Assembly a few days since, that he could raise immediately 4000 able fellows on his own estates, and the parts adjacent to them in Scotland, and that he did not doubt, but 40,000 soldiers might be inlisted in the space of a few weeks.

The Bill for the better supply of mariners and seamen, to serve in his Majesty's ships of war, and on board merchant ships, and other trading vessels, lies ready for the royal assent.

Yesterday his royal highness Prince Edward and Princess Augusta Sophia, were inoculated for the Small Pox, by Penuel and Cæsar Hawkins, Esq;

Dec. 15. On Wednesday last, Sir E[illegible]d H[illegible]ke, being called upon in the Lower Room, inform'd the Society that our navy is now in a much better condition than it was in 1755, when the late glorious war begun; that we have at present 20 ships of the line *full manned* and *fit for action*, and 20 more in commission, who have got 3000 seamen towards their complement and will soon be ready for service; that (without interrupting the outward bound trade) we have actually 33,000 seamen in pay, which is only 7000 wanting of the number voted by Parliament.

When the augmentation of the army was under consideration in an august assembly, a *patriotic* member proposed (as the quickest method to raise recruits) that every parish be obliged to furnish *one man*. There are 10,000 parishes in G. Britain; so that by this method 10,000 recruits might be raised immediately, without distressing any branch of manufacture, or draining any particular part of the country.

The augmentation, when compleated, for all the regiments on the British establishment, we hear, will amount to about 21,000 men.

Admiral Buckle has hoisted his Flag on board the Temeraire.

At Spithead, 24 ships of war.

[*In an account published by Mr. Wilkes, in the London Chronicle of Nov.* 10, *of the proceedings of the general meeting of the Westminster Electors, he says,* 'I avow having drawn up the *Instructions for the Impeachment of Lord N[illegible]th*, in which my hand and heart perfectly concurred, for I think him a weak, w[illegible]ched, and d—— Minister, and that from the two important posts he now fills, *he* must be considered as the *ostensible* Minister, and the chief instrument of the tyranny we groan under at home and in the colonies']

vide page 380 — vide page 325 — vide Narrative of the Massacre page 659 — page 346. & Pa. 155 — Mansfield

1 vid. Trial of the Soldiers pa. 785. 2 vid. Journal of the Times page 323 & vol. 2. 3 vid. Massacre pa. 60. (1) vid. page 64. 2 House of Lords * House of Commons (2) vid. pa. 353.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

On the 18th inſtant his Excellency the Governor ſent the following Meſſage, by his Secretary Capt. Foy, to the General Aſſembly.

Gentlemen,

SEEING by the Proceeding of your Houſe Yeſterday, That a Sum was voted for my Salary as Governor of this Province; I muſt acquaint you, that his Majeſty has appointed me a Salary out of his Treaſury, in conſequence of which, I am not at Liberty to receive it from the Aſſembly; therefore I deſire that the Article which relates to it, in your Reſolves, may be omitted. DUNMORE.

By a Gentleman from Quebec we learn that the Winter has been very moderate at that place, inſomuch that there was not the leaſt appearance of the river St. Lawrence being froze, when he came away, and but little ice in the lakes as he came along.

SALEM, Jan. 29 1771.

Laſt Monday Capt. Griſte arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth, which he left ſo late as the 25th of December.

A Packet ſailed for New-York four Days before Capt. Griſte came out. Another was arrived from New York in 18 Days. A Declaration of War was ſpeedily expected when Capt. Griſte ſailed.

BOSTON, February 4. 1771.

Thurſday laſt his Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation further to prorogue the General Aſſembly of this Province to Wedneſday the 13th Day of March next.

We hear the Rev. Dr. ELIOT of this Town, is choſen to preach the Dudleian Lecture at Harvard-College in May next. Subject, *Natural Religion.*

Laſt Thurſday Morning ſailed the Brig Hannah, Capt. Acworth for London, on board of which went Paſſengers, Doctor *E. Bancroft*, Author of the Natural Hiſtory of Guiana, and ſeveral political Pieces; and Mr. *Lyman*, ſecond Son to General *Lyman*, now in London.

Laſt Tueſday died at Dover, in New Hampſhire, Col. *John Titcomb*, in the 44th Year of his Age.—He had a conſiderable Command in the Military Way in that Province, during the laſt War, and was eſteemed a good and faithful Officer.

A Paragraph in the New-Hampſhire Gazette of laſt Friday, ſays, "It is propoſed, that public Prayers in all the religious Aſſemblies in America, be every Lord's Day devoutly offer'd up to Heaven, for the Preſervation of the ineſtimable Life of the Earl of CHATHAM."——

Laſt Wedneſday Evening the Rev. Mr. *John Lothrop*, Paſtor of the Old North Church, was married to Miſs *Polly Wheatley*, only Daughter of Mr. *John Wheatley*, of this Town.

Great ſearch was made laſt week and the week before, by the people of Lynn, after the wife of Mr. Thomas Hadley, of that place; and laſt Saturday her Body was found drowned in the Mill Pond.—She had been abſent about a Fortnight; and no ſearch was made for her till ſeveral days had elapſed, it being ſuppoſed ſhe was at ſome of her Relations, as it was cuſtomary for her to travel from one place to another.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

In one of your late Papers, under New-York Head, is a ſtrange Account of a Woman being burnt to Death in her Chamber without ſetting Fire to the Houſe, which is looked upon by ſome to be quite fabulous.—Therefore to convince ſuch that there have been ſimilar Inſtances, pleaſe to give the following a place.

An Account of the Death of the Counteſs CORNELIA BAUDI, of Celena, who was conſumed by a Fire, kindled in her own Body; with an Enquiry into the Cauſe.

THIS Lady was in her 62d year, and well all day till night, when ſhe began to be heavy; after ſupper ſhe was put to bed, and talked three hours with her Maid, at laſt falling aſleep the door was ſhut. In the morning the Maid going to call her, ſaw her Corps in this deplorable condition; four feet diſtant from the bed was a heap of aſhes, two legs untouched, ſtockings on, between which lay the head, the brains, half of the back part of the ſkull, and the whole chin burnt to aſhes, which had this quality, that they left in the hand a greaſy and ſtinking moiſture. The air in the room had ſoot floating in it; a ſmall oil lamp on the floor, was covered with aſhes, but no oil in it. Of two candles on the table, the tallow was gone, but the cotton left; the bed undamaged; the whole furniture ſpread over with moiſt aſh colour'd ſoot, which penetrated the drawers, and fouled the linnen. and a bit of bread, covered with this ſoot, was refuſed by ſeveral dogs. In the room above, the ſaid ſoot flew about, and from the windows trickled down a greaſy, loathſome, yelloviſh liquor, with an unuſual ſtink. The floor of the chamber was thick ſmeared with a gluiſh moiſture, not eaſily got off, and the ſtink ſpread into other chambers.

The fire was cauſed in her Entrails, by inflamed effluvia of her blood, by juices and fermentations in the ſtomach, and many combuſtible matters, abundant in living bodies, for the uſes of life; and laſtly, by the fiery evaporations, which exhale from the ſettlings of ſpirits, wine, brandy, &c. in the *tunica villoſa* of the ſtomach, and other fat membranes, engendering there a kind of camphor; which, in ſleep, by a full breathing & reſpiration, are put into a ſtronger motion, and ſo more apt to be ſet on fire.

Her aſhes, found at four feet diſtance from her bed, is a plain argument, that ſhe, by natural inſtinct, roſe up to cool her heat, and perhaps was going to open a window.

A ſimilar inſtance happened to one *Grace Pett*, a fiſherman's wife of Ipſwich, who going down into the Kitchep, when ſhe was half undreſſed, was found there the next morning, extended over the hearth, with her legs on the deal floor; her body appeared like a block of wood, burning with a glowing fire with flame; the trunk covered, like charcoal, with white aſhes, and her head and limbs much burnt; there was no fire in the grate, the candle was burnt out of the ſocket; a child's cloaths on one ſide of her, and a paper ſcreen on the other, were both untouched, and the deal floor was not diſcoloured, though the fat had ſo penetrated the hearth, as not to be ſcowered out.

Bridgwater, January 16, 1771.

NIcholas Wade, a Farmer in this Town, obſerving one of his Sheep ready to Lamb, put her into the Barn; the next morning found her dead, out of whom he took a lifeleſs Monſter, much reſembling an overgrown human Fœtus, or a large female Negro Child; the ſkin was black and perfectly ſmooth, except the Scalp, which was hairy; the Face was nearly in human form, the Cheeks large and full, & a perfect Negro Noſe; the Trunk or Body being much in form, having a flat Breaſt, about ten Inches over, & the length near that proportion; the Limbs likewiſe reſembling the human both in bigneſs & joinings eſpecially the Shoulders, Hips and Knees, admitting of the ſame turns and motions. The Parts reſembling the Sheep were the lower Jaw, Ears, Feet and Tail, which was a Stub about two inches long. This Monſter has been critically viewed by a number of Perſons, and they all agree in the above Deſcription."

Madrid, [*Spain*] *Oct.* 22. The motions made by our troops appear to announce war as inevitable. They have actually formed 3 encampments; one in Andaluſia, another in Galicia, and a third in the province of Murcia.

Burials and *Baptiſms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, In the Month of *January* paſt.

Buried, 37 Whites. 3 Blacks. *Baptiſed* 28.

☞ *For Lord* Chatham's *intereſting Speech, &c. &c. ſee the* SUPPLEMENT *which accompanies this Day's* Evening-Poſt. ——

☞ The Sale of SUGARS which was advertiſed to be at the Bunch of Grapes To-Morrow is poſtponed.

Nathan Frazier,

Begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers & others that he has removed from *Andover* to *Boſton*, and has open'd the Store lately improv'd by Mr. *Samuel Abbot*, at the Corner of Wings Lane, near the Market, where he has to ſell at preſent (Wholeſale & Retail) A Small, but General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, and expects in the firſt Spring Veſſels a full Supply; of the Arrival of which he will give ſeaſonable Notice.

N.B. His Buſineſs is ſtill continued at *Andover*, and his Cuſtomers there may be ſupplied as heretofore, by Mr *Jedidiah Jewet*, & may depend on being well uſed.

☞ Said *Frazier* will give Caſh, as uſual, for Pot-Aſh, and will take it, deliver'd either at *Andover* or *Boſton*.

At the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE, Oppoſite the GOLDEN-BALL, kept by

Grant Webſter,

There is to be Sold,

The beſt French Indigo, Rhode-Iſland and Weymouth Cheeſe, Philadelphia Iron, Maryland Flour & Bread, Madeira & other Wines, Weſt-India & N. E. Rum, Briſtol Beer, Ruſſia Duck, new and ſecond-hand Veſſels of different ſorts, ſecond-hand Sails & Anchors, a new & ſecond hand Chaiſe, ſeveral Male and Female Negroes, ſeveral genteel Houſes in this Town, ſeveral very good Farms in the Country, Part of a very valuable Lead Mine in the County of Suffolk, a few Engliſh Goods, and ſundry other Articles, cheap for Caſh.—Likewiſe, ſeveral Veſſels to be Chartered, and Houſes in different Parts of the Town to be Let.——

N. B. Goods of any ſort are taken in & ſold, Bills of Exchange negotiated, & any kind of Brokerage done at ſaid Office on reaſonable Commiſſion.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Fiſhing Schooners, lying at *Salem*, 75, 57 & 50 Tons, five or ſix Years old, well found, with two ſuits of Sails, three Shott of Cables, &c.——For further Information enquire either of *John Galliſon*, Eſq; or Mr. *Richard Hinckly*, at *Marblehead*, or of *Melatiah Bourn*, Eſq; at *Boſton*.

TO BE SOLD,

A compleat Suit of Sails for a Sloop 80 or 90 Tons, have been in uſe only about forty Days ſince they came new from the Sail-Maker; together with a Maſt, Boom, Gaff and Bowſprit.—Enquire of Mr. *Samuel Barrett*, Sail-Maker.

TO BE SOLD,

A double Deck Veſſel, about 150 Tons, now laying at *Newbury-Port*, a long Quarter Deck, and excellent Dimenſions for any Trade where a Veſſel of ſuch Burthen can be employ'd.—Any Perſon having an Inclination to purchaſe the above Veſſel will pleaſe to enquire at the Printers. She will be ſold uncommonly cheap for the Caſh.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the South Part of *Brookline*, containing about Ninety Acres of good Land, with a well built Houſe and Barn. The Land contains good Mowing, Paſturing, Tillage and Orcharding. For further Intelligence enquire of the Printers.

Twelve Acres & an half of Land in *Dunſtable*, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printers.

NEW FIGS.

A few Caſks of choice new FIGS, at £.18 per Caſk, and a Quantity of beſt Jarr RAISINS, at £.5 5s. per Jarr, to be Sold by

WILLIAM JONES,

At his SHOP oppoſite the Town-Houſe, Boſton. Likewiſe a freſh Aſſortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

And moſt Kind of Groceries, cheap for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD,

The Real and perſonal Eſtate of ISAAC GRIDLEY, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of four large Tracts of Land near Fort-Hill, with a Brick Dwelling, Fifty Feet in Front, containing ſeventeen Rooms, with a Brick Kitchen and a Woodhouſe adjoining, a Coach-Houſe, Barn, Warehouſe 45 Feet in Front, with two large Gardens.—Alſo a wooden Dwelling Houſe, ſuitable for two Tenants, containing twelve Rooms, with two Gardens, &c. Alſo, a Ropewalk, twenty Feet in front, and ſeven hundred & twenty-ſix Feet in length, with the wooden Buildings thereon, together with a Variety of Implements for manufacturing Cordage.—Alſo Houſehold Furniture, namely, Mehogony Chairs & Tables, large Glaſſes, Beds, Pewter, an excellent eight Day Clock, Chaiſe, &c. Alſo five Negro Men Slaves.—For Terms of Sale enquire of

BENJA. GRIDLEY, Executor.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. *William Fiſher*, deceaſed, are ONCE MORE requeſted to ſettle their Accompts, if they would avoid being ſued. *John Amory*, *Oliver Wendell*, } Executors.

Any Families that may be diſpoſed for ſettling on the fertile, healthful and well ſituated Iſland of CAMPO BELLO, commonly called *Paſſamaquoddy*, may depend upon having the moſt undoubted Title and every poſſible Encouragement from WILLIAM OWEN, Eſq; the principal Proprietor, now reſiding at the Town of *Warrington*, on ſaid Iſland.—The earlier the better they apply in the Spring.

TO BE SOLD, *on reaſonable Terms,*

Three Lots of Land in the Town of *Nottingham*, in the Province of *New Hampſhire*, either ſeparate or together; the Whole containing 464 Acres. A third Part of the Purchaſe Money may be paid down, the reſt on good Security.—— For Particulars enquire of the Printers.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Eſtate of Mrs. *Mary Learned*, late of *Watertown*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Bezaleel Learned*, Adminiſtrator of the ſaid Eſtate, in order to make a ſpeedy Settlement. *Watertown, Feb.* 2. 1771.

Whereas I the Subſcriber have lately removed my Living, and my Wife *Ruth Kingman*, refuſes to remove and live with me as ſhe ought to do.—Theſe therefore are to warn all Perſons not to Truſt her on my Account alſo to forbid all Perſons trading with her or purchaſing any of my Goods or Chattels of her, for I hereby declare that I will not conſent to any Bargain ſhe ſhall make or pay any Debt ſhe may contract after the Date hereof.

ISAAC KINGMAN.

Brigdwater, Jan. 23. 1771.

This is to Notify the Proprietors of *Pearſon-Town*, in the County of *Cumberland*, that, at a legal Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, held at *Falmouth*, in ſaid County, on the twelfth Day of *June* 1770, a Tax of *Twenty Shillings* was voted to be raiſed on each Proprietor's Right, for the Support of the Miniſter, and other Charges of carrying on the Settlement of ſaid Townſhip; and to requeſt them to pay ſaid Tax, as well as all former Arrearages of Taxes due on their ſeveral Rights, heretofore granted by ſaid Proprietors, and legally advertiſed, to *Ephraim Jones* of ſaid *Falmouth*, in ſaid County, Treaſurer of ſaid Proprietors, or to the Subſcribers, the Proprietors Committee, on or before 20th Day of *May* next; otherwiſe their ſeveral Lots and Rights there will be ſold at a Publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Mr. *Samuel Moody*, Innholder in ſaid *Falmouth*, on ſaid 20th Day of *May* next, for Payment of ſaid Taxes, as the Law directs; the Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock before Noon.

Falmouth, Jan'y 28. 1771. *Moſes Pearſon*, *Enoch Freeman*, *Stephen Longfellow* } Proprietors Committee

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, Feb. 2. 1771.

ENTERED-IN. *NONE.*

OUTWARD-BOUND,

Naſh. Barber & Harding to Weſt-Indies; Fletcher to Fayal; Symmes to London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Eden & Gray for Maryland; Shepherd for North Carolina; Doane for Newfoundland; Davis for Weſt-Indies; Collings for Teignmouth.

// This is the 1st proof of the Governors He being made Independant of the People, a terrible Stroke this! ◊ vide page 368 ◊ vid pa. 383.

From the London Magazine *for* September 1770.

POLITICAL POLITENESS.

An humorous Eſſay in the Style of modern Reaſoning, addreſſed to the impudent Scribbler, who ſigns himſelf Junius neither the Firſt nor Second.

Sirrah,

I Have read your audacious letter, of the firſt inſtant, addreſſed to the Earl of Chatham, and I make no bones of telling you, in anſwer, that you are a villain, a raſcal, a lyar, a ſcoundrel, and a ſon of a whore.—You ſay his Lordſhip's friends compare him to Cicero and Demoſthenes; he is more, he is the Moſes, the Gideon, the Judas, (not Iſcariot, but Maccabæus, ſirrah) of this land; nay he has ſomething in him divine, for *kings are nothing in his ſight*. He has brought us out of the land of Egypt, and out of the houſe of bondage; and if we have been wandering a few years after him in a wilderneſs, I make no doubt he will bring us at laſt into the promiſed land of liberty.

But it is not enough, that you abuſe our great champion; you do it under the ſignature of our moſt celebrated author; under the ſacred name of the patriotic, the admired, Junius.¶ Did you think there was any reſemblance in your ſtiles? You write like Junius! you kiſs my a—e; you are ſome hackney ſcribbler, that lives in a garret in Broad St. Giles's, where you eat bullock's liver, and drink ſmall beer; I know you are, I'll take my oath of it.

But I could in ſome ſort forgive your abuſing Lord Chatham; I could in ſome ſort forgive your proſtituting the name of Junius; they have broad backs, and can abuſe as well as you; but what I cannot forgive you, and what all the friends of this free country ought to deteſt you for is, your attempting to palliate the miſdeeds of that arch Machiavel Lord N——h; you have the impudence to ſay, he is an honeſt man, a man of abilities and a well-wiſher to this nation. *But mark how plain a tale ſhall put you down.* Is not he the miniſter? and can the miniſter be an honeſt man, a man of abilities, and a well-wiſher to this nation? O you dog!

But to ſhew, beyond contradiction, what a ſon of a bitch you are, did not the great patriot Mr. Wilkes, in his ſpeech laſt winter in Guildhall, tell the livery of London, that he was ſure the miniſtry (and Lord N——h along with them) only waited for an opportunity to murder and cut all the people's throats? Will you not have the people believe this, when Mr. Wilkes has ſaid it? By G—I will believe it, and do believe it; nay, I'll get a Boſtonian, that came to town this week who, without ſcruple, will take his oath, that there are no leſs than fifty thouſand ſmiths and cutlers now employed at Birmingham and other places, in making hangers and muſkets to kill us, every mother's ſon; I ſay then once again, this makes it plain what a ſon of a bitch you are, when you talk to us of Lord N——h's honeſty.

Did I not mention a Boſtonian juſt now? yes, I did; and that leads me to aſk you a cutting queſtion; tell me, ſirrah, what's your opinion of the maſſacre that happened at Boſton, even ſince your boaſted Lord N——th has been at the head of the treaſury, and our ſtate factotum? I know how you will anſwer, beforehand; you will ſay, "that the people were in fault, who, in conſequence of a long fanatic grudge conceived againſt them, inſulted, and aſſaulted the ſoldiers; and that theſe latter being obliged to have recourſe to their arms, to defend themſelves, four or five of the moſt daring of the rioters were killed" But this is not the truth, you dog; I'll tell you the truth, you raſcal, in the following *probable ſtory*, which I had from my friend the Boſtonian, who is ready to ſwear on the Bible to every word of it.

Three or four innocent children, ſaid he, (ſpeaking with tears in his eyes) were diverting themſelves with ſnow-balls in the ſtreets of Boſton, for it was winter time, and much ſnow lay upon the ground, when, behold you, a parcel of damned blood-thirſty ſoldiers came up villains hired, no doubt, by the miniſtry; they were armed, and immediately fell, like ſo many infernal furies, upon the helpleſs babes, wickedly and cruelly running their bayonets into their bowels, and little backſides. I need not ſay this was done without provocation, for what provocation could ſuch tender infants give? Upon the cries that were raiſed by the wounded children, their fathers and mothers immediately came out, as at the call of nature, to aſſiſt their young; upon which the whole army, in an inſtant, ruſhed down upon them, with ſword and muſket, maiming, ſtabbing, and knocking out the brains of men, women and children. Multitudes were maſſacred upon the ſpot, and upon a moderate computation, above ſix and fifty hogſheads of American blood were ſpilt that day. ✠

After this ſhocking ſcene, which was entirely of his contriving, will any one preſume to vindicate Lord N——h? yes, you will preſume to vindicate, and praiſe him too; but d——n you both, I hope the people will ſoon be even with you, and take up arms, as Mr. Secretary Morris adviſes them, in his late letter to the Supporters of the Bill of Rights; yes, let us riſe in the devil's name, and murder one another; it will be nobler, and more Roman-like, than to wait to be ſlaughtered, like ſo many ſheep, by miniſterial butchers.

Anſwer me the following queſtions in your next, if you dare, and diſprove my allegation if you can. —1 Who poiſoned the great and glorious Mr. Alderman Beckford, our late worthy and patriotic Lord Mayor? 2 Who ſet Portſmouth dock-yard on fire? 3 Who robbed the Cheſter mail? I ſay, my Lord N——th. I am, Sirrah,

Your ill-wiſher, and moſt avowed enemy

HILDIBRAND HOTHEAD.

Weſtminſter Fire office Sept 7. 1770 ✠

William Bant,

Has received from *Coleraine* in *Ireland*, an Aſſortment of low priz'd Linnens, which he will ſell very Cheap (being a Conſignment) at his Shop in Cornhill:

Where alſo may be had very Cheap for Caſh,

Superfine ſcarlet, middling, crimſon, blue and cloth colour'd Broad Cloths, German Serges, black Shalloons, Tammies, Baizes, black & blue ſprig'd Mode, white and crimſon figur'd Sattins, white, Cloth colour'd, blue, pink and crimſon Pelon Sattins, Engliſh & India Taffeties, Silk Crape, ſtrip'd and flowered Luteſtring, Cloth and ſlate colour'd Ducape, wide & narrow Perſian, Women's Velvet, black Cotton Velvet, Cloth colour'd and blue 4 threaded Breeches Patterns, black and Cloth colour'd low priz'd ditto, diaper and damaſk Table Cloths, Men's and Women's worſted Hoſe, Men's Silk Hoſe, Men's black & white Silk Gloves, Book Muſlin, plain white Silk Gauze, flowered Gauze, Lawns, Sheetings, Ruſſia Linnen, Women's Engliſh Goloſhoes, Lyon Shoes, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Fuſtians, Bed Tick, Chip Hats, Qualities, Ribbons, Silk Ferrets, Tapes, &c. &c.

Iriſh Linen Warehouſe. Kingſtreet.

George Brimley

Informs his Cuſtomers and Others, That he has lately received directly from *Ireland*,

A very general and elegant aſſortment of LINENS, conſiſting of 3 4, 7 8 and yard wides, from Twelve Shillings to Three Pounds Ten Shillings per Yard, purchaſed by Mr. *Forreſt* in *Ireland* with the ready Money, which he continues to ſell at the uſual low Rates

James & Patrick M'Maſters & Co.

Have removed from their Store on Treat's Wharf, to a Shop oppoſite the South Side of the Town-Houſe, adjoining to Mr. Nicholas Bowes.——

Who have to ſell the following Articles, viz.

Low-pric'd Broad-Cloth, Half-Thicks, Serges, Kerſeys & Shalloons, Carpets of ſeveral Sizes, Iriſh Linnens, Check Handkerchiefs, and a large Aſſortment of flower'd Lawns from 11*ſ.* to 45*ſ* per Yard, old Tenor, flower'd & ſprig'd Aprons, China Taffities; and many other Articles too tedious to mention.——*The above Goods will be ſold by Wholeſale or Retail low for the Caſh—or ſhort Credit.*

TO BE SOLD,

At the SHOP formerly occupied by Capt. William Pattin, *deceaſed, in Cornhill,*

Choice OLIVES by the Jar.——

——Likewiſe,——

A very neat Aſſortment of Cream-coloured Ware—Glaſs, Delph, white and brown Stone, and divers other color'd Ware—fine Hyſon, Souſhong & Bohea Tea—very fine Sack Salt by the Buſhel or leſs, Sweet Oil, Capers, Citron, Cayan Pepper, Currants, choice Raiſins by the Jar, good Brown Sugar, by the Barrel or Hundred, Cotton Wool; and a Variety of other Grocery Articles, chiefly in ſmall Quantities.

Choice fine Maryland FLOUR,

Juſt imported to be ſold Cheap by

HENRY LLOYD,

At Warehouſe No. 5, on the Long Wharf.

Alſo, Miſſiſippi Indian dreſs'd Deer Skins, Sperma-Ceti Candles, warranted pure, Sterling Madeira Wine, in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, a Variety of Anchors, Iron Stoves, a few Barrels of Newtown Pippins, &c. &c.

Choice Bohea & Souſhong Tea,

warranted good, Engliſh Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Nutmegs Cloves and Cinnamon—the beſt Stratſboug Rappee Snuff in pound Canniſters, Kippen's Snuff, very fine Table Salt, a few Barrels of choice Soap, London Pins No. 4. Caſes of 12 Bottles, a new Aſſortment of cream color'd Ware, Two Quart Caſe Bottles by the Groce or ſmaller Quantity,—alſo Crockery Ware of all ſorts as uſual, to be ſold cheap for Caſh, by

BENJAMIN DAVIS,

At his Store the South Side of the Dock, near the Swing Bridge——Wholeſale or Retail.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Houſe of Capt. William Davenport, *Innholder at* Newbury-Port, *the 27th* February *next*,

Seventy five Acres or more of choice Land in *North Yarmouth*, formerly called *Boardman's* Farm, within about two Miles of the Meeting Houſe. The Conditions of Sale to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

IRISH LINENS,

Bought with the Caſh

In IRELAND,

And to be Sold at a very low Price at

Jonathan & John Amory's

Store in King-Street.

Sterling Madeira WINES,

By the Pipe or Quarter Caſk,

To be Sold, very Cheap, by

Joſeph Barrell,

Store No. 3, South Side the Town Dock.

ALSO,

Brown Sugars by the Hogſhead or Barrel,

Coffee, Cocoa, and Chocolate,

New Flour, Raiſins, Allſpice, Ginger, Rice, Ship Bread,

Beſt French Indigo,

Logwood, Redwood, Brimſtone, Copperaſs, Allum,

Starch, Crown Soap, Snuff,

Sweet Oil, by the Caſk, Jarr, or Gallon,

Very beſt Durham Muſtard, by the Box, or Dozen,

Wool Cards, and Cotton Wool,

An Aſſortment of Iron Ware,

A few Crates, cream color'd, Glaſs and Stone Ware, handſomly aſſorted for Retail,

And a few Boxes 15 Inch Pipes,

Choice old Spirit French Brandy, Weſt India & New England Rum—and many other Articles.

——ALSO,——

A SLOOP of 60 Tons,—very cheap.—

Iriſh Linnens and Baizes,

Ticklenburg and Oznabrigs,

Ravens Duck, and Ruſſia Drab,

Wool and Cotton Cards,

Teſtaments, Snuff,

With a few Articles imported two Years ago,

To be Sold very cheap, by

Samuel Eliot

At his SHOP near the Head of Dock Square, Juſt above the Market.

A Quantity of choice

Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves & Nutmegs,

To be Sold by

Oliver Smith,

At his SHOP a little to the Southward of the Town-Houſe, in Cornhill, *Boſton*,

ALSO,

A compleat Aſſortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, and warranted genuine.

☞ Pepper by the Bag, Hundred or Dozen.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, *the Eſtate of Mr.* FITCH POOL, late of *Boſton, Merchant*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to TIMOTHY NEWELL, of ſaid Boſton, *Adminiſtrator* to ſaid Eſtate, in order for a ſpeedy Settlement.——Alſo,——

All Perſons who are indebted to, or that have any Demands on, *the late Company of* POOL *and* CLARKE, of *Boſton, Merchants*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to ſaid TIMOTHY NEWELL, who is impowered to ſettle the ſame.

TO BE SOLD,

At low Rates for CASH,

At the Store of the late Meſſrs Pool & Clarke, *on* Greene's *Wharf*

A Quantity of COCOA,

A few Caſks Muſcovado Sugar and Jamaica Fiſh. Alſo, a Schooner of about 24 Tons Burthen.

TO BE SOLD Cheap for Caſh,

A Quantity of choice RUM,

ſix Months old, prepar'd for the Guinea Market, moſtly in Iron bound Hogſheads.——Enquire of THOMAS RUSSELL, at Warehouſe No. 13, South Side the Town Dock.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

On the 5th Day of *March* next, at *HALIFAX*,

A Tract of Land, containing about 150 Acres, ſituate on the Weſt Side of the Harbour of *Canſo*, extremely well calculated for carrying on an extenſive Fiſhery, having Plenty of Wood, Flake-Stuff and Bruſh growing on the Premiſes, and is accommodated with a good Watering Place, one Dwelling-Houſe, two good Storehouſes, two Fiſh Stages, a Salt houſe, Oil-houſe, and ſeveral Fiſhermens Huts; all in good Repair and fit for immediate Occupation.——A good warranted Deed will be given the Purchaſer.

Halifax, January 10. 1771.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

✠ A ſorry burleſque

¶ vid in Index Vol. 2 & this for Junius's Letters. ¶ vid rise of that Society pa. 478. Vol. 2

¶ vide page 353. 2 vid pa. 246 H.

~~¶ vide page~~ ~~~ ſee the Narrative of the Maſſacre page 659.